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CIRCISSANS RISE AGAINST THE TURK IN ANATOLIAN HILLS

Rebellion Spreads and Ankara Is Likely to Be Faced With Grave Problem

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, March 14.—All is not going well with the Kemalists. The Circassians, in the eastern part of Asia Minor, are rising up against the Turks and the rebellion is spreading. As soon as the snows melt it is expected that the Ankara Government will be faced with grave difficulties apart from troubles springing from the attempt to define the frontiers of Turkey in Europe and to bring about peace in the Near East.

To these disturbances is added the problem of prisoners. Greece continues to insist on its demand not to resume the exchange of prisoners as long as the Ottoman Empire persists in expelling Greeks from the Pontus, and to all rumors to the contrary General Gonatas gives an emphatic denial. A civil prisoner who has just arrived here from Smyrna reports the release of several hundred prisoners from the Magnesia camp.

Reprisals Planned
These prisoners were allowed to circulate freely about the country in search of food for themselves, but were forbidden to leave the shores of Anatolia. The remnants of the Christian population are still being persecuted by the Turks.

Angora is contemplating taking effective measures of reprisal against the Greeks in Constantinople. The Turkish press says it regrets the Government's action in granting permission to Hellenes to remain and states that if the Greeks do not keep quiet and stay out of politics it will be easy to send them away. "In proportion as we do so," says one paper, "we shall gradually replace them in commercial and economic departments, without provoking a sudden crisis."

Autonomy Asked by Cyprus
The Greek papers state that the orthodox archbishop of Cyprus some time ago addressed a memorandum to the British Minister of Colonies requesting his Government to grant Cyprus autonomy, which should serve as a preliminary step toward final union with the mother country. The Governor of Cyprus, in reply, has communicated to the archbishop the decision by which the British Government declines to satisfy the request for autonomy, on the ground that the island enjoys extensive privileges of a most liberal character and further the British Government is not of the idea that Cyprus has arrived at such political maturity as to dispose of its own fate.

News from Athens indicate that the Greek Government intends to reconstitute the inquiry commission on the responsibilities for defeat in Asia Minor under the presidency of General Mazarakis, who will carry on his investigation exclusively from a military point of view. The intention to collect material for a genuine history of the national disaster.

ANGORA, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—One of the most laudable aims of the Nationalist régime in Turkey is to emancipate the Turkish women, who enjoy none of the freedom or privileges accorded other women of the world. The foremost exponents of women's rights in Turkey are Halilide Edibe Hanum, a graduate of the American Girls' College at Constantinople, and Mme. Kemal Pasha.

Halilide Edibe Hanum is already well known in the United States for her work as head of the Angora Ministry of Education and for her advocacy of more rational customs affecting Muslim women. Typical of her sons are students at Amherst, Mich.

It is not likely that Turkish women will discard their black skirts and shawls and their impenetrable veils for the unconventional masculine attire of Mme. Kemal, but it is certain that her advent will modify or greatly curtail the restrictions and obsolete customs prescribed for the women of Turkey by Muhammad. Mme. Kemal insists that the rules of conduct and dress prescribed by the stern founder of the Muhammadan faith centuries ago are not tenable today, and she intends to inject some western customs into Turkish life.

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Russia to Ignore Allied Agreements

By The Associated Press
Moscow, March 14.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin, in a note to London, Paris, Rome, and Berlin, asserts that any allied agreement regarding Poland and the River Niemen will not be recognized by Russia.

JAPANESE REJECT PLAN TO ABROGATE TREATY WITH CHINA

Tokyo Refuses to Yield in Its 21 Demands or Relax Grip on Chinese Territory

TOKYO, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—Japan today rejected China's proposal to abrogate the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915, which contained the noted "21 demands" and extended for 50 years the Japanese lease on Kwantung Province of the Liaotung Peninsula, including Daini and Port Arthur.

"Manchuria—Kondike of the East"—has replaced Shantung as the apple of Japan's imperial eye. Over Manchuria's vast resources the next great international struggle is destined to be fought. Japan—by refusing to abrogate the terms of the notorious treaty of 1915 with China—polite terminology for the 21 demands—proposes to see to it that her position there is made secure. This was the com-



Japan is to retain its hold on the Kwangtung province of the Liaotung Peninsula (shown in solid black) including Port Arthur and Daini. Only recently its troops evacuated Shantung. When in possession of the two peninsulas the Japanese controlled the gateway to Peking.

ment of Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, manager of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

The 21 demands—it will be recalled—were served on China, Jan. 18, 1915. They included five groups of demands—the whole amounting to virtual surrender of China's sovereignty and the recognition of its vassalage to Japan. The groups, in brief, demanded that China give to Japan the right:

1. To succeed Germany in its position and possessions in Shantung.

2. To consolidate the Manchurian territory won in the war with Russia and to add to it a part of Mongolia.

3. To secure military safety of Japan by rendering impossible the lease of any of China's ports or coastal islands.

4. If possible to enter into such economic, military and political relations with China as to make it, with all its vast resources, tributary to Japan.

"Driven out of Shantung by the concentrated force of world opinion expressed concretely by China's stand at the Versailles Conference; forced to relinquish control of her post offices in China for the same reasons, Japan now has taken her stand in Manchuria," continued Dr. Hsieh.

"Without doubt, the revenue of the Japanese Government has been severely reduced because of these forced withdrawals. For financial reasons it is highly desirable—from a Japanese point of view—that no more withdrawals be made at present. In the meantime, however, China is being obliged to pay for Japan's imperialistic ventures. And China—slowly but with considerable ominous rumblings—is awakening to a realization of that fact."

"It is difficult to say, exactly, just what is back of this most recent move of Japan's militarists. The Premier, Baron Kato, underestimates, I believe, the close scrutiny to which world opinion—especially American opinion—is submitting his reputed liberal policy of government."

"Under the smoke screen of European conflagration it may be that the Government considers the moment opportune to regain some of the ground which—unwillingly, perhaps—was forced to sacrifice at Washington."

"There are indications that back of the present determination of Japan to maintain her strategic position in Manchuria is the army of Chang Tso-lin, defeated aspirant to the control of China's Government and war lord—if somewhat humbled—of all Manchuria."

"No one underestimates the strength of General Chang's army. It is well equipped. Suspiciously so. Nothing could be more acceptable to the militarists—in control in Japan—faced, as they are, with the necessity of reconciling their expensive—and expansive—imperial ambitions with the high cost of living than to agree with Chang Tso-lin to divide the Manchurian spoils."

GERMAN HOSTAGES PLACED ON ENGINES IN THE RUHR REGION

Attempt by France to Prevent Sabotage—Strike of 16,000 Coal Miners

ESSEN, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—Sixteen thousand coal miners of the three government mines in the Recklinghausen district of the Ruhr are on strike in protest against the occupation of the state coke plant near Westerhold, according to German estimates today. The plant was seized yesterday by a party of engineers escorted by a battalion of French infantry. The French authorities express belief that the strike will last only a few days.

German hostages were today for the first time placed on the locomotives of trains operated by the French and Belgians. This move was the outcome of repeated sabotage operations. The hostages so employed were in most cases burgomasters or other municipal officials of the various districts. Relays of them will ride on all trains, both day and night.

The most serious case of sabotage reported today was the destruction over night of a section of railroad track near the Town of Steele, east of Essen.

Belgium Desires to Force Germany Into Surrender

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 14.—The Brussels conference certainly appears to have cleared the air, though it is impossible to accept from this side what is represented to be the American official view that the Franco-Belgian agreement about the progressive withdrawal from the Ruhr valley as Germany pays, is some kind of an invitation to negotiations. Provided the German debt is fixed at a reasonable level, there is no doubt, however, that the country will be given the opportunity of freeing itself of the forces of occupation.

No illusions should be cherished concerning the possibility of mediation, either on the part of the United States or England. It is true that British opinion is not content with neutrality, and there is a demand for intervention of one sort or other. If Mr. Bonar Law is pushed into premature action mischief will be caused. The first move must come from France and Germany.

In the meantime, the Belgian view, which undoubtedly has influenced the French view, is that there should be no misconception about the character or duration of the occupation.

Replying to Calumny
It was necessary to make a declaration on the object of the Ruhr operations in order to put an end to the calumnies first started in the French press, that the occupation was not for the purpose of being paid, but for that of obtaining security. Security has been the keyword for some weeks. It is to be found in all responsible newspapers.

The promise in yesterday's communiqué is, however, that the seizure is linked only with reparations. That is an excellent point made clear. Understand that it is the intention, when an agreement is reached, to withdraw from the greater part of the Ruhr, remaining, however, at Essen. The original intention was merely to take possession of Essen, which commands the whole Ruhr valley, but the unwillingness of the Germans to co-operate compelled the extension. Now it is suggested France would revert to the original program and reverse the process, which consists in an almost complete extension of the territories under control. It is indicated, too, that there will be conversations with England and Italy when the moment is ripe for the drawing up of a new reparations plan.

No Bloc Against England
Just as the continental bloc against England melted into thin air, so has the other French proposal, supported chiefly by Pétain, that England should be excluded from the negotiations, apparently collapsed. It would be a monstrous thing to leave out any ally in the elaboration of a new scheme, or to rewrite the Versailles Treaty without the consent of the treaty signatories.

Now the opinion is gaining ground that such non-participation is mere folly, and Belgium, whatever may be a certain French idea, would not consent to leaving out its former ally. This stage can only be reached when Germany capitulates completely. Let Temps go so far as to insist that even if Germany made any overtures, it should not be listened to unless, and until, normal working on the Ruhr is assured.

The point is that if France shows that it cannot obtain anything from the Ruhr, then Germany will be able to boast a victory, and assert that France will be obliged to accept terms because it cannot get anything itself.

Therefore Germany's surrender must be manifested by the withdrawal of all orders which prevent the operation of the German population with France. Not until normal functioning is restored should there be any talk between the two countries. This is an extreme view, which is not likely to be followed strictly. There is an objection both in Belgian and French circles to indicate to Germany in precise form, the allied position. It is however hinted that if the damages of the devastated regions are made good, there can be an all-round reasonable understanding. Although Belgium is

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GERMANS ASK AMERICA TO PAY FOR ALL SHIPS SEIZED IN WAR

Mr. Morris Faces Complicated Problems in Claims Litigation—Unreasonable Demands Trimmed

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 14.—The question whether the value of German ships in American ports seized when the United States declared war against Germany can be deducted from the amount due the United States from Germany for the maintenance of the American Army on the Rhine brings

claims presented by the Germans before their departure. There seems to be some confusion as to whether the question of filing claims on account of the ships seized by the United States had been presented to the commission. The Germans desired to file such a claim and unless there is a distinct agreement to the contrary will



Robert C. Morris
Agent for the United States on the Mixed Claims Commission

up the scope of activities of the Mixed Claims Commission which has been in session in Washington, but which adjourned recently to permit the German representatives to go home and consult with their Government.

They are expected to return with instructions early in April, when the conferences will be resumed. Meanwhile Robert C. Morris, the American agent, is working on the details of American claims and studying the

do so on the return of their representatives, it is understood. Ships previously seized were handed over to Great Britain and the United States has nothing to do with their status, but the Leviathan and other vessels which were in American ports and were taken over by the United States on the declaration of war are in a different class. To determine their value and the charges of various kinds is a complicated matter.

VILNA DISTRICT GOES TO POLAND

Ambassadors Readjust Russo-Polish Frontier

PARIS, March 14 (By The Associated Press).—By decision of the Allied Council of Ambassadors, rendered today, fixing finally the frontier between Poland and Russia, the Vilna district is attached to Poland.

This decision comes as the culmination of the long dispute between Poland and Lithuania, with dramatic incidents, beginning with the raid on Vilna by the Polish general Zeligowski in 1920.

Count Skrzynski, the Polish Foreign Minister, has arrived in Paris to discuss general questions in connection with Poland's external policies with high officials of the French Government.

The problem of Memel, the Baltic district under allied control since the resignation of the Lithuanian Cabinet and the dissolution of the Lithuanian Parliament.

Besides Vilna, Poland gets Eastern Galicia, which practically satisfies all its remaining territorial aspirations that had not already been passed upon. Mr. Galvanaukas, who has just resigned the Lithuanian Premiership, is on his way to Paris to sign the settlement giving Lithuania the port of Memel, on the Baltic, but it is anticipated the succeeding government at Kovno will raise objections to the attributing of Vilna to Poland.

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Alabama Schools Bar Lessons in Alcohol

Montgomery, Ala., March 14.—ALCOHOL doesn't exist—at least not so far as Alabama public school instruction is concerned. The State Board of Education eliminated a textbook in physiology because it contained an illustration of a still. This followed assertion by dry leaders that since the manufacture of liquor has been outlawed, children should not be told or shown how it was made.

PROHIBITION ISSUE INCREASING DAILY IN CHICAGO RACE

Lueder-Dever Forces Debating Variety of Points as Drive for Mayoralty Nears End

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 14.—The current of Chicago's mayoralty race, unleashed again this week to run swiftly to its close on April 3, touches in its course personalities and parties, prohibition and religion. No great issue of municipal policy divides the candidates.

Various supporters of Arthur C. Lueder, former postmaster and Republican candidate, see danger in putting into power in Chicago a party locally so wet that it has never supported an avowed dry for public office. During a recent campaign it was said at the Anti-Saloon League headquarters that no Democrat here had ever run for Congress, the Legislature or the city council with the backing of the Democratic organization who had been willing to accept the endorsement of the league.

The Illinois division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition is counting on the election of Judge Dever, the Democratic nominee. It is the hope of the organization to win modification through the Democratic Party. Get enough wet city Democrats in the next national convention and the country Democrats will be outvoted in writing a wet plank in the national platform is the theory.

But the Cook County democracy is of course as wet now as it will be in 1924, and the election of a Democratic mayor of Chicago would give it no more votes in a Democratic convention, only more prestige. The German-American Citizens League, organized for political action, has endorsed Judge Dever. Modification of prohibition is one of its main issues, but the league's officials state that other factors dictated its decision.

Judge Dever's Record
Back in the days when he was an alderman from a West Side ward—his chief opponents concede that he was "a good alderman from a tough ward"—Judge Dever took a courageous stand on high license of saloons. It was a ward infested with a lot of saloons, and when he first broke into the council was overruled with saloon politicians, say those who recall those days. Alderman Dever voted for a \$1000 license. They say there was much gnashing of teeth in the ward, but he won his way back.

Unfortunate as the raising of the "religious issue" may be regarded in politics, it has put in its appearance again in this campaign.

Mr. Lueder is the son of a Lutheran minister and a Mason, while Judge Dever is a member of the Knights of Columbus. The prominence of the school board in the campaign talk perhaps be traced in part to the sensibility on the question of church affiliation.

The hebra among social workers and women chiefs to Judge Dever is explained in these circles as based for the most part on personal acquaintance and warm approbation of his public record, coupled with distrust of political bosses and a reaction from the Republican administration, now closing its eighth year. The political bosses in the Republican Party have been well advertised.

Shortsightedness has cost the party much, only outward pressure got the now dominant elements together in this campaign. Meantime the Democratic machine has been humming on so smoothly as to be almost invisible. No greater indication of its power and keenness of direction could be found than in the fact that only one Democrat, Judge Dever, stood for mayor in the Democratic primary. When Roger Sullivan was the big Democratic boss of Illinois, everybody knew of him. The public is just getting acquainted with Mr. Brennan, his successor, and his comparative obscurity is at this moment an advantage to his party.

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MINNEAPOLIS LABOR ASSEMBLY SEVERES ALLEGIANCE TO "REDS"

Threatened With Charter Revocation It Resolves to Reform—Labor Reconstruction Follows

MINNEAPOLIS, March 14 (Special).—The Trades and Labor Assembly of this city has just passed resolutions pledging adherence to the policies of the American Federation of Labor and cutting cables which have held labor in line with the Reds in that city for some time. Behind this move there is an interesting chapter in the labor movement.

For many months the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, it is said, has been virtually controlled by alleged Reds, most of whom have been the followers of William Z. Foster.

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CRY OF "FRAME-UP" TO BE DISREGARDED IN FOSTER DEFENSE

Farmer Jury Decision Will Shape Future Policy of Communists in America, Says Observer

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 14 (Staff Correspondence).—A handful of Michigan farmers serving as jury to try William Z. Foster, charged with violating the State's law against syndicalism, will largely determine the place of Russian Communist philosophy in the United States in the immediate future. The tenets of Communism have already been raised in the selection of a jury panel. Yesterday the jury was practically complete, with two women and 10 men provisionally seated. Selection will probably be finished today. Charges are confident they will win a verdict which "frame-up" are not likely to play any part in the defense, it now is known.

Most of the farmers in this prosperous fruit belt, it is revealed by the questioning, had hardly heard of Communists until the secret national convention in the State was held here last fall was raised. Even then local people paid little attention to their visitors, and this lack of interest is what has facilitated jury selection.

Times have changed since those days when most of the anti-syndicalism acts were passed. The Communists are confident they will win a verdict which practically will repeal the Michigan statute and its sister laws. Nothing could better illustrate the change in atmosphere than the laughter in the courtroom toward the close of yesterday's session at some trivial witicism. Never once was there anything like that in the trial in Chicago of the 90-odd members of the Industrial Workers of the World, herded between guards, nor during the bitter days of the other war-time trials of socialist chiefs.

Labor Not on Trial
Here Mr. Foster, and a dozen other defendants, dine daily in the best hotel with the chief prosecutors for the State. As further contrast with the war-time procedure, the latest defendants of the 32 who surrendered on Saturday are free on their own recognizance. Furthermore, counsel from both sides yesterday agreed that this was not a prosecution of organized labor.

The doctrine commonly associated with Communism that its policies entail a "class war," though not stressed by some party leaders, will probably be raised in the trial in view of the line of questioning already carried on by attorneys for both sides. Communists do not preach violence, adherents have say, but merely predict from the basis of historical fact what is certain to come to pass, and this inevitability they declare is that the workers will eventually take over the state, the capitalist, a minority, will resist, and insurrection will follow.

When this matter comes to the jury they do not attempt to forecast, but point it out to train the workers against that day, so that the revolution may be accomplished with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of unfortunate consequences.

Documentary Evidence
This is all old doctrine, but its fresh significance is that the Michigan farmers will no doubt be asked to weigh against documentary evidence that it is understood the State will seek to characterize as incendiary. Such, for instance, is the following, taken from an official party periodical of January, 1922:

Communists are not pacifists. They are militants. They believe in establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and maintaining it by force during the transition period from capitalism to Socialism; no silly reliance on the ballot as the means for the capture of political power; no reliance on the all sufficiency of the general strike. The real Communist avails himself of every weapon to strike a blow at capitalism but with the firm conviction that the final onslaught on the enemies' stronghold will be made not with ballots but with bullets.

This theory of ultimate violence has been traced by Mr. Walsh in the courtroom back to Karl Marx. The Socialist Party of America, however, repudiates it. At national Socialist headquarters in Chicago this week The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was told that the Socialists were fundamentally at variance with the Communists and that they rejected the idea of an armed uprising.

Communist Party Fading
The Workers Party, which is to supplant the Communist Party, now rapidly going out of business, according to C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of both parties, holds, exactly the same basic beliefs as the Communist Party. Mr. Ruthenberg said yesterday. The Communist Party was secret. The Workers Party is designed to be above ground. The difference, Mr. Ruthenberg said, is in words and emphasis. The Workers Party stretches more the immediate objects of amalgamation of craft unions, better known as "one big unionism" and formation of a federated labor party he explained. While easing off on future predictions, however, he said its expectation of the future remains the same.

Who are these Communists? Mr. Ruthenberg, their directing head since the beginning, was a Cleveland business executive at one time. Well groomed, tall, strong, he looks like a polished man of the world. During the hot days of the Chicago convention that formed the Communist party he never took off his blue serge coat in the stuffy hall.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes' long squirrel coat attracts attention wherever she goes. Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, a woman of refined appearance, is the other unusual figure. Foster himself, neatly dressed, with high forehead and thin features, is not conspicuous. The rest of the Communist principals here

do not stand out in the hotel lobby or in the courtroom.

These all represent a membership two thirds foreign born, according to Mr. Ruhsberg. Most of the party members at the start in 1919 came from the Russian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Lettish foreign language federations, splitting off from the Socialist party. There were also Jews and Poles among them. The weight of the foreign language element has since diminished, say party chiefs.

Frank Walsh is a lawyer better equipped for his work than was the I. W. W.'s attorney at Chicago and will get a better presentation for the Communists according to close observers here. His associate, Humphrey S. Gray, is a local man, president of a bank as well as a lawyer and a prominent figure in the Good Samaritan Church. Mr. Gray says he does not believe in the Michigan syndicalist law, feels that the only way to meet the Communist arguments is with the truth and therefore went into the case. Bills are being met by the Labor Defense Council, which is collecting funds in different parts of the country. Its chairman is Robert R. McCormick, editor of the New York Tribune, and its secretary is Eugene V. Debs and the Rev. John A. Ryan, a professor in Georgetown University, are named as vice-chairmen.

There was disappointment in the court room yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Mary Wood was asked by the men at the secret convention was a Government investigator who had planted himself in Communist councils. While the defense at this stage expresses curiosity over some of the literature held by the state, a "frame-up" is not charged.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Auto Show: Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. Automobile salon, Copley-Plaza, 1 p. m. to midnight.

Harvard University: First lecture in series on vocational guidance, "Engineering and the Engineering Industries as a Career," by Col. William J. Wilgus, consulting civil engineer, New York, Harvard Union, 8.

Lowell Institute: Public lecture, "Mountain Evolution: Paleogeography," last in series by Prof. E. M. C. Marguerite, director Geological Survey of France and Lorraine, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Northeastern University: Theatre party for benefit of the Russian Relief, Copley Theater, 8:30.

University Extension: Foreign trade lecture by W. J. Wilgus, "The Foreign Trade—Key to New England's Prosperity," Boston Public Library, Harvard University, 8:30.

Harvard Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Palestine and Its Peoples," by Prof. Max Kelland, Harvard University, 8:30.

Women's Auxiliary, Canadian Club of Boston: Sixteenth anniversary entertainment, Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8.

Canadian Varsity Club: Entertainment, Varsity Camp, Meeting, Odd Fellows Hall, Berkeley and Tremont streets, 8.

Boston Society for Natural History: Illustrated talk by Carl E. Akeley on his expedition to Central Africa in search of gorillas, 224 Boston Avenue, 8.

Designers' Section, Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Annual dinner, election, address by J. A. S. Smith, 8:30.

Platt Engineering Club: Dinner and meeting, Boston City Club, 8:30.

Associated Engineers' and Technicians' Dinner and meeting, Boston City Club, 8:30.

Unitarian Club: Dinner, illustrated address by J. A. S. Smith, 8:30.

Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts: "Digging Up Masterpieces in Egypt," Hotel Somerset, 8:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Guest dinner, 8:30.

Business Women's Club: Meeting of Nineteenth Century Poetry Group, 144 Bowdoin Street, 7.

Boston Stationers' Association: Annual meeting, Parker House, 8:30.

St. Botolph Club: Address by George H. Adams, chief of the Chemical Department, United States Department of Agriculture, "Attitude of the Government Toward Food," 8:30.

Somerville Teachers' Club: Illustrated dramatic recital by Dr. Henry Rose of New York, 8:15.

Everett Teachers' Club: Lecture, "Present Conditions in China," Everett High School, 8.

Jamaica Plain Civic Association: Public meeting to discuss district improvement, George Putnam School Hall, Egleston Square, 8.

Arlington—"Her Temporary Husband," 8:15.

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.

Copley—"The Reprobate," 8:20.

Hollis—"Lightning," 8.

Kelley—"Vaudeville," 8.

Majestic—"Vaudeville," 8.

Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.

St. James—"Spite Corner," 8:15.

St. James—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8.

Tremont—"Ole Bunker," 8:15.

Wilbur—"It Is the Law," 8:20.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Consumers' League: Luncheon and annual meeting, addresses by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Miss Nellie Swartz, chief of women's division, New York State Department of Labor, and Mrs. Arthur Rotch, president of the league, Twentieth Century Club, 12:30.

Lowell Institute: Public lecture in series, "The European System of Alliances," by Dr. Alfred Francis Pribram, University of Vienna, 491 Boylston Street, 8:30.

Harvard University: Public illustrated lecture, "Outline of the History of Geology of France," by Emmanuel de Marguerite, exchange professor from France, Geological Lecture Room, Oxford, 8:30.

Boston University: College of Liberal Arts: Mass meeting to hear talk by Stanley High, "Single copies, 5 cents (in Europe)," Jacob Sleeper Hall.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WHB (Kansas City, Kan.)—March 18, 3 p. m. lecture on "Christian Science, the Reconciler and Controller," by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass.

WOF (Medford Hills)—8:45, stories for girls: "Just Boy," by American Boy Magazine; selections by Amrad Banjo-Mandolin Club.

WNAZ (Boston)—9:20-3 a. m., all Elk concert transcontinental test.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, recital by Siegmund Schwan, violinist, 7:30, concert by Randall Harveys, baritone, 8:20, concert by Schola Cantorum, New York, 8:45, Spanish songs.

WOR (Newark)—8:15, popular music by Roy Society Orchestra, 8:15, "Radio for the Layman," by Albert E. Sonn, 9, solos by Helen Welter, soprano.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:45, summary of iron and steel industry; report of New York Stock Exchange program for March.

Fire Girls, 8:30, concert by George Thompson, baritone; Margaret Lloyd Slate, soprano.

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STATE CONFERENCE OF D. A. R. CLOSES

Members Turn Attention to National Election in Which Massachusetts Has Candidates

With Mrs. George Minot Baker of Concord installed as state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Isabel W. Gordon of Worcester elected state vice-regent by a vote of 219 against 62. Miss Josephine G. Richardson elected registrar and decision to build a \$60,000 dormitory for the American International College at Springfield, the state organization of D. A. R. closed its annual March conference held in Unity House, Boston, a little after noon today and will now give its attention to the election of officers at the thirty-second continental conference of the national organization to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning April 16.

Massachusetts has three candidates for national office. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, honorary state regent, just retired, is candidate for corresponding secretary on the ticket of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Larz Anderson is a candidate on the same ticket for librarian-general, Annie G. Elliot, chaplain; Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, recording secretary; Miss Nancy H. Harris, corresponding secretary; Miss Julia Tyler Pevey, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur L. Power, historian; Mrs. William Moss Morgan, librarian; Mrs. Maitland L. Osborne, chaplain; Mrs. Harold C. Spencer, auditor.

The decision to erect the dormitory is the result of a recommendation presented last fall and discussed by local chapters since. Heretofore the Massachusetts organization has been liberal in its support of the American International College, which is the only other candidate for president-general, the contest being between her and Mrs. Cook.

The other officers elected by the Massachusetts association had no contestants and were as follows: Mrs. Annie G. Elliot, chaplain; Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, recording secretary; Miss Nancy H. Harris, corresponding secretary; Miss Julia Tyler Pevey, treasurer; Mrs. Arthur L. Power, historian; Mrs. William Moss Morgan, librarian; Mrs. Maitland L. Osborne, chaplain; Mrs. Harold C. Spencer, auditor.

Mrs. William de Young Field of Andover, Mass., reported for the flag committee, said that considerable advance had been made toward securing the flag, and that the flag, now in the hands of the flag committee, would be ready for use by the time of the annual convention.

Mrs. Field also reported that she had issued an order that all such flags belonging to the city should be hung flat and not draped, knotted or tied.

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ANTIQUE HOUSES TO BE PRESERVED

Acquisition of three important properties during the past year were reported at the annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, held this afternoon in the Harrison Gray Otis House, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston.

The Abraham Brown House at Watertown, Mass., came to the attention of the Society in 1863. It stands as one of the best restorations of a seventeenth century house in the country, being practically unchanged. The society has obtained the right of succession to the Conant House at Townsend Harbor, Mass., now owned by Mr. Brown. Built in 1663 it stands as a fine country house of the central chimney type, built about 1720. It remains practically unchanged. The third house is a modern one in Litchfield, Conn., bequeathed to the society by Mary Perkins Quincy, a connection of the Massachusetts Quincys. With it came a \$20,000 endowment for the upkeep of the house and grounds.

It will be known as the Quincy Memorial and be used as a museum and school for domestic lace making. The house contains some valuable old furniture. It will be run by a joint committee from the New England Society and the Litchfield Historical Society.

The nominating committee recommended the election of the following officers: Board of trustees, 1923, president, Charles H. Brown, Jr., Shirley, Mass.; vice-presidents, Massachusetts, Miss Alice Longfellow, Cambridge; Waldo Lincoln, Worcester; Connecticut, Mrs. John Wallace Riddle, Farmington; Morgan B. Brainard, Hartford; Rhode Island, Mrs. Harold Brown, Newport; Henry D. Sharpe, Providence; Massachusetts, Miss Evelyn Sherburne, Portsmouth; Dr. Wallis D. Walker, Portsmouth; Vermont, Mrs. Horace Brown, Springfield; William B. C. Stickney, Bethel; Maine, Mrs. John F. Hill, Augusta; William D. Patterson, Bangor; treasurer, William C. Endicott, Bangor, Mass.; recording secretary, Albert Thorndike, Boston; corresponding secretary, William Sumner Appleton, Boston; librarian, George Parker Winslow, Dover, Mass.; director of museum, Philip L. Spalding, Milton, Mass.

Trustees for 1923-24: Henry H. Richardson, Brookline; Edmund S. Rousmaniere, Boston; Frank B. Bemis, Boston; Allan Forbes, Boston.

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GERMAN HOSTAGES PLACED ON ENGINES IN THE RUHR REGION

(Continued from Page 1)

credited with a greater desire to tighten the screw than France, to compel a speedy surrender, it would appear that the Belgian views of settlement are more moderate than the French, and the contact which has just taken place between Raymond Poincaré and Mr. Theunis cannot, therefore, be otherwise than good. It is hoped that at the end of it all, England will enter into a formal pact of guarantee with France and Belgium and so remove the feeling that those countries have no security. There will be a new meeting at Paris in about two weeks, when it is hoped that a basis of settlement will be further discussed.

EDUCATORS STUDY CORRELATION PLAN

Correlation of the social studies, geography, history, civics and political science, in school as they are coordinated in daily affairs in life, is receiving the attention of Boston school teachers as it is of other progressive educators through the United States. An analysis of this work given to several hundred teachers by Robert M. Brown, president of the National Council of Geography Teachers and of the College of Education at Providence, R. I., at a recent geography conference at Harvard University Museum, is causing Boston teachers to take up the idea with greater zest.

Attempts are being made to bring it into school-room practice but the one place where it is being done with any great amount of success is the Lincoln School connected with Columbia University in New York.

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PROHIBITION ISSUE INCREASING DAILY IN CHICAGO RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Brennan, however, has done what it did not come to Mr. Sullivan to do, in that he has for this campaign closed the breach between the Democratic wings.

DRYS REQUEST PARTY SUPPORT

Massachusetts Republicans Informed State Law Is Required

Indorsement of prohibition enforcement measures by the Republican Party within Massachusetts was asked by a delegation of dry organizations which marched to the State House yesterday. Statements were presented to the Governor, president of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs, declaring that the failure of the Republican Party to indorse in its platform last year's enabling act, which had been approved by the Governor and passed by the overwhelming majority in the Legislature, was largely responsible for its disapproval by the electorate.

Asserting that a reaction has set in among members of the Republican Party, who are friendly to prohibition, and that the previous negative attitude of the party, the statement added that dry leaders cannot be held responsible for the consequences to the Republic if the Legislature continues to omit adequate enforcement legislation.

The bill for which the delegation appeared (House Bill 641), which has been introduced this year to provide "at least an irreducible minimum of law for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment," has been called necessary by judges, district attorneys and police officials, it was pointed out.

"We are convinced," the statement concluded, "that it is squarely up to a Republican legislature to pass an adequate enforcement act."

The organizations represented by delegates were the Evangelical Alliance, Church Men's Union of Greater Boston, Boston Men's Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, United Society of Christian Endeavor, Parent Teacher Association, Women's Committee Anti-Saloon League, and the W. C. T. U.

Y. W. C. A. OPENS \$92,000 CAMPAIGN

The Boston Y. W. C. A. today opened its campaign to raise \$92,000 to cover a 15 per cent difference in the 1922 budget and to assure its program for 1923. Greater Boston is being covered by about 200 workers divided into five divisions.

A pre-campaign rally for workers was held yesterday in the Twentieth Century Club. Financial reports of the teams will be tabulated at a meeting Friday noon at the club. The needed funds are expected to be subscribed by next Wednesday. Campaign headquarters are at 37½ Beacon Street.

TOMORROW IS LAST DAY ON INCOME TAX

Tomorrow is the last day for filing federal income tax returns. For the convenience of those who have not attended to this obligation Internal Revenue Collector Malcolm E. Nichols has arranged to have the Boston office and the division offices in the larger cities of the State open tonight and tomorrow night to receive returns, administer oaths and to advise taxpayers in the preparation of their returns. Those who do not file on or before March 15 will be subject to the fines and penalties imposed by law on all delinquents.

Returns sent through the mail should be posted in time to be postmarked before midnight, March 15. Otherwise they will be considered late. Taxpayers are urged by Collector Nichols not to send cash through the mail. Checks or money orders are called for.

At an executive session of the legislative committee on Labor and Industry this morning, the bill limiting working hours of women and minors to 54 was unanimously given leave to withdraw. The present legal limit for women and minors is 48 hours.

"VISITATION WEEK" IN APRIL

Alumni, members, and friends of the Harvard Divinity School, and the new Harvard Theological School will assemble in Cambridge early in April for the celebration of what is called "Visitation Week," during which the plans and problems of the new theological school will be discussed and a series of lectures on religious subjects will be held.

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MAYOR'S STREET PROJECT OPPOSED

Boston Real Estate Exchange Points Out Objections

Opposition to all of Mayor Curley's proposals for improving and widening certain streets in the business district at a cost of \$18,500,000, and for the erection of a bridge across the reserved channel, was offered today by representatives of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, save to the proposed widening of Cambridge Street.

The streets the Mayor would improve are Exchange, Province, Portland, Tremont, Cambridge, Causeway, Chauncy, Summer and L streets, and Adams street, Dorchester.

W. R. Peabody, representing the Real Estate Exchange, declared his organization was against the Mayor's project on the ground that it would prove inadequate, and moreover would lead through traffic across the middle of the financial district. The business district, he thence west, would be undisturbed. Brokers and bankers would be inclined to move away, if the project were to be carried out.

Municipal planners had always recognized, he said, that the financial district should be left a compact, self-contained unit. New York for example, Wall Street was closed to through traffic in business hours in recognition that the disturbance and barrier offered by traffic lines held up financial business, and reduced rent value.

Recognizing the need of a thoroughfare which would take care of north and south bound traffic, he explained a substitute plan drawn up by the exchange. Traffic entering at the north would be moved through Blackstone Street, around to the south of the Customs House via Commercial Street, and thence west to Franklin, Chauncy Street and Harrison Avenue. This would leave the financial district intact instead of cutting right through it.

He said that a traffic highway of 70 feet or more could be secured through streets there really was cheap, and where to the Mayor's plan for example, Wall Street was closed to through traffic in business hours in recognition that the disturbance and barrier offered by traffic lines held up financial business, and reduced rent value.

Henry Whitmore, president of the exchange, and Francis B. Bangs, another member, also spoke in favor of the alternative plan. Mr. Whitmore said that the Mayor's plan to widen Province Street from School to West Street, was only part of a comprehensive plan that would result, if carried through to a logical end, in the destruction of hotels and the disruption of the business district.

CLUB INSTITUTES TO BE WIDESPREAD

County organizations, club institutes and Junior memberships are three phases of work intended by the General Federation of Women's Clubs through its 50 state units and their respective districts, according to word received by local organizations today. On recommendation of the club president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, it is probable that club institutes will be established in the different states to train members in the ethics and efficiency of their work.

A committee to work on this idea includes: Mrs. W. H. Spaulding, Grinnell, Ia., chairman; Mrs. Charles McDuffie, Alton, N. H. (New Hampshire has been having club institutes); Mrs. C. S. Selover, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. John Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

The movement, Mrs. Winter says, will mean a bringing the vast number of women hitherto unacquainted with club life into practical and inspiring relation with each other. Cooperation of the federation is asked by the American Bar Association in having enacted in the different states a state law compelling the teaching of citizenship in all schools using public money.

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Automatic Rapid Electric Cooker

Roasts all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, etc. in 30 minutes. Cooks all vegetables, fruits, etc. in 15 minutes. Does all baking, a pan of biscuits, cakes, etc. in 15 minutes. A boiled ham, a turkey, etc. in 30 minutes. Cooks a whole dinner in 30 minutes. No fire, no smoke, no gas. All complete ready to use when you receive it.

An Electric Fireless Cooker Saves 50 to 75% Cost

Use electricity, ¼ to ½ Cooking Time. You prepare the entire family meals with minimum effort and at low cost. High priced cuts of meat can be prepared for lower priced cuts and inexpensive food made equally appetizing. No waiting, no "pot-watching." No worrying about burning.

Better Meals—Less Cost

No Special Wiring. No extra expense for wiring and fixtures. Attaches to any electric socket, the same as electric iron or toaster. You prepare the food for cooking, the same as you have always prepared it. Put it in the cooker, turn on the switch

MEREDITH STATISTICS INDICATE TRADE SHARES FARM FORTUNES

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Says Rural "Ups and Downs" Are Reflected Proportionately in Business

By GEORGE T. ODELL

DES MOINES, Ia., March 14.—Iowa has been furnishing secretaries of agriculture to the Federal Government for so many years, that it has come to be almost a habit of presidents to tender that portfolio to an Iowan. The incumbent went to Washington from this city when his predecessor returned here to resume active management of a successful farm journal with a circulation close to 1,000,000.

E. T. Meredith, the former Secretary of Agriculture, has been making an intensive study of how the prosperity of the farmers affects the pocketbooks of soda-water clerks, stenographers, and others in the cities, who very likely haven't the remotest idea what a farm looks like.

"It is true to say that agriculture is fundamental and that all business is based upon it, and yet the average man doesn't seem to stop to take that important fact into consideration at all," said Mr. Meredith, when I approached him for an interview on the subject. So Mr. Meredith has been out to show, by charts, statistics, logic, and common sense, that agriculture is absolutely controlling in every business in the United States, and that the income from agriculture is regular—not hit and miss, or spotted, throughout the year. The nub of Mr. Meredith's argument, of course, is to show that the prosperity which comes through agriculture is personal to each of us; consequently we all have a selfish interest in aiding the farmers to get prosperity.

Indirect Dependency

"When a soda-water clerk in New York was asked what interest he had in farmers, he gave the same answer as one of the biggest business men in the United States when he replied that he hadn't any because he wasn't a farmer," continued Mr. Meredith by way of illustration. "Well, there was a stenographer in the building who came down every day to buy a soda, and if you asked her she would say, 'No, I work for a lawyer.' So to the lawyer and he will say, 'I am not interested because I have only bankers for clients,' and the banker will answer, 'I am not interested in agriculture because we have only steel people for clients; no farmer carries a deposit with us."

"If you put the question to the steel manufacturer he may reply, 'No, we manufacture only structural steel and don't sell to farmers.' Then you go to the purchaser of structural steel and ask, 'Are you interested in agriculture?' and he replies heartily, 'I should say I am. I sell to farmers and I have just bought structural steel to build an addition to my plant.' So, if the farmer does not buy the binder or the automobile tire, then there is no structural steel sold, and no need for the banker in that case, or the lawyer who has the banker for a client, who will not need a stenographer, and so there will be no soda-water clerk."

Business for Every 275 Acres

Mr. Meredith has worked out an interesting chart which shows that from 1870, when there were 175,000,000 acres of improved land and 425,000 business houses in the United States, down to 1920, when the number of acres of improved land was 500,000,000 and the number of business houses 1,800,000, the increase in these two branches of productive industry has been practically parallel. But, in 1870 it took 475 acres of improved land to support one business house and now there is a business concern of some kind for every 275 acres. "It ought to be easy to see that an added income to each farm affects very decidedly the business of this country when we have adjusted to the very fine point of one business concern for each 275 acres," Mr. Meredith declared.

The former Secretary of Agriculture has made another chart to show just how this cause and effect proposition between agriculture and business works out. That chart shows that the average return in dollars per acre since 1866 has been \$14. It also shows that the average of business failures in the same period has been 95 per cent to each 1000. Using these two as a base line, Mr. Meredith has been able to show that commencing in 1868, following the period of unsettled currency immediately after the Civil War, the ratio of crop returns to business failures practically coincided. In other words, from '68 to '71 crop returns averaged nearly 16 per cent and during the same period business failures dropped to 60 per 100.

Influence of Agriculture

In the 20-year period, 1884 to 1904, the return to agriculture was always below the average and during that period failures were above the average. From 1915 to 1918 agriculture received increasing returns and business failures were constantly decreasing, but in 1919 agriculture suffered a decline that continued through 1921, and at almost the exact point business failures began to increase and reached their peak in 1921.

"There are many conditions between absolute failure and booming business," said Mr. Meredith, turning from his charts. "Some of those who did not fail were very hard up, some said business was slow, others only fair, so we do not have to experience absolute failure to see that agriculture affects business. But it seems to me that these charts do prove the controlling influence of agriculture. Some people say that if labor is employed you can sell your farm crops

at prices that will bring up your average. My reply to that is: Where does the laboring man get the money to buy the product of the factory, that the factory might give him a job, that the two can go out and buy the farmers' crops?"

Farm Products Increase

"The farmer takes from \$12,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 out of the soil, out of the pastures, out of the feed lots every 12 months, and he walks up with that new money and says 'I will buy the products of your factory,' and then the laboring man has a job and he and the manufacturer have a profit with which to buy the products of the farm."

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the value of farm products in 1922 was \$1,800,000,000 more than in the previous year. "In order to visualize what this increase will enable the farmers to do," continued Mr. Meredith, "that total increase would give \$900 to each business concern in the United States, if it were divided equally. It won't be, of course. But, a \$1 or \$2 increase in the farmer's return per acre has a tremendous effect upon business, however small the fluctuation may be. That being the case, is it not significant that the farmers' \$1,800,000,000 crop increase last year means an increased return of \$3.60 per acre? That would buy half the lumber in the United States and all the brick, tile, lime, cement and glass put together."

"Business gets its prosperity from the farmer second-handed, or in many cases third, fourth or fifth-handed. The farmer gets the money (something to trade) first and then decides to buy something from the rest of us. The trading value of his total determines our volume. To many his order is second or third-handed."

The Farmers' Income

Mr. Meredith insists that most city people have a wrong conception of how the farmer gets his income. They think that he gathers his crop once a year and sells it and does not have any income between. So the former Secretary of Agriculture has made up a table showing how the farmers receive their income in different groups of states. This table shows that the whole United States the annual income of the farmers is divided into monthly installments ranging from 6 per cent to 12.6 per cent. In the middle west the monthly returns do not fluctuate as much as that.

"I can't see," continued Mr. Meredith, "but that the question of the city prosperity is tied up with what the farmer has to spend. Personally I would watch the line of return per acre as a business thermometer. There are 6,500,000 farms, each one in reality a small factory, that are going to spend from \$12,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000 a year just to keep going, no matter whether they have a surplus or not. They have \$3,600,000,000 invested in machinery, and if the life of it is 10 years, then he must pay \$360,000,000 a year for machinery alone. He has \$11,000,000,000 invested in farm buildings, and if they last 40 years he must put more than \$250,000,000 in building just for replacements."

Conservative Buyers

"Farmers have the same tastes, as far as their comforts, their hopes and their culture are concerned, as other people have. They demand the modern conveniences. They do not spend their money as promptly as some; they want a reason why. They will not buy a piano with a lot of carrying for the neighbors to look at, nor will they buy a string of books to put on the shelf. They buy books to read."

The message which Mr. Meredith is trying to convey and which I am trying to help him put across, is that it is up to everybody, city dwellers as well as country folk, to help the farmers to get a square deal. Sir Horace Plunkett says that the Irish agricultural co-operatives have adopted Theodore Roosevelt's formula: "Better farming, better business, better living. American farmers need help to overcome the obstacles that have been put in the way of their self-improvement, by selfish millionaires who too often have been assisted by organizations of business men and bankers."

"I wonder if we as citizens, should not take an active interest in seeing that the farmer gets a square deal, and if there is too much load on him because of the methods of doing business in this country, see that some of that load is removed," said Mr. Meredith as he prepared to close the interview. "It is a service in behalf of the country and yet I wonder how many have taken any interest in many matters that could be mentioned, such as, for example, tax free bonds."

"We have a farm loan act under

which bonds are sold to get money to lend to the farmers on 33 years' time without commissions or renewals or new abstracts. These bonds are tax free, but the insurance companies and the large loan companies in the United States have had a man employed for the last five years trying to get that particular feature revised so that the bonds would not be tax-free, because that interferes with the rates insurance companies and others can charge the farmer on his loans. So long as municipal bonds are tax free, why not farm loan bonds? I wonder how many have helped the farmer in his fight."

"We are as much interested in agriculture as the farmers are—more so, because the farmer at least gets enough to get along on and eat, but the rest of us might be looking for a job and perhaps go hungry except for him. Why shouldn't we take an interest in railroad rates and taxes? The farmer does not come in contact with the editor and publisher of large daily papers and magazines, and these publishers do not come in contact with his problems. They are likely not to pay much attention to them. City people who have access to editors and publishers of influential periodicals might say to them, 'Why don't you help the farmer? Why not fight his battles?' In many cases his battles are not fought, and his battles, as I see it, are our battles. Can't we taken a little more interest in this fellow, this meal ticket of ours, who like the rest of us, has not got it, and he knows it, but with it all he is not a radical. He is a conservative, if you like."

DRY LAW REPEAL FORCES DEFEATED

Rhode Island Wets Lose in Their Efforts to Revoke the State Enforcement Act

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14 (Special).—The Rhode Island wets lost late yesterday in their attempt to repeal the state's prohibition enforcement law. The house of representatives, voting 35 to 57, refused to take the Lawton repeal bill from the committee on special legislation.

It had been predicted on each side that the bill would not be voted from committee, but friends of enforcement, while they felt the bill would be defeated on the floor, did not anticipate as great a margin on a preliminary motion as 22 votes. The committee is unfriendly toward the bill and defeat was practically conceded when it was voted on. When a similar amendment was submitted in 1920 by the same convention, there were 49,015 in favor and 32,173 opposed, less than two-thirds. The tax reform program which has been submitted to the Legislature as a substitute for the rejected grant of "wide open" power to levy taxes includes propositions to decrease taxes, to increase state revenue and to decrease state expenses. The decrease in taxes will be brought about by an abolition of the

Assemblyman Michael P. McLaughlin, Democrat, given leave to explain his vote, said men who voted for the law a year ago are lobbying now for its repeal, and he refused to allow them to make of him "a catspaw." Assemblyman James H. Klerman, Democrat, who led his side in support of the motion to discharge, said the law "is a joke" and is enforced only in the city of Providence where the police are free of political influence. Mr. Lawton is a Republican, elected from a Newport district without an opposing nominee and is credited with the defeat of enforcement legislation in 1921, when his committee, the committee on judiciary, voted not to report out the Davis bill, of which the present dry leader was the author.

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Indian Representatives in Maine Legislature

NEW TAX REFORM PROGRAM OUTLINED

Defeat of Amendment Starts New Hampshire Legislature to Work on Other Schemes

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 14 (Special).—The overwhelming defeat of the proposed amendment to the New Hampshire State Constitution at yesterday's election has thrown upon the Legislature now in session the responsibility for working out a system of tax reform within the limits of the provision that taxes shall be "proportional and reasonable." The proposed amendment would have eliminated the word "proportional" and would have given the Legislature authority to tax at disproportionate rates. A two-thirds affirmative vote was required for adoption of the tax amendment, as submitted by the constitutional convention, and returns from practically all the cities and towns show that less than one-third of those who voted were in favor of the amendment.

It failed to carry a single county. The only city which voted "yes" was the home city of Gov. Fred H. Brown in Somersworth. The tabulated vote was extremely light, giving 17,285 in favor and 36,635 opposed. When a similar amendment was submitted in 1920 by the same convention, there were 49,015 in favor and 32,173 opposed, less than two-thirds. The tax reform program which has been submitted to the Legislature as a substitute for the rejected grant of "wide open" power to levy taxes includes propositions to decrease taxes, to increase state revenue and to decrease state expenses. The decrease in taxes will be brought about by an abolition of the

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INTERESTS OF MAINE INDIANS ARE WATCHED IN LEGISLATURE

Representatives of Both Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Tribes Have Seat in Lower Branch

AUGUSTA, Me., March 14 (Special).—Proposed legislation affecting Maine's two tribes of Indians, the Penobscot and the Passamaquoddy, is now being considered by the Committee on Indian Affairs with the two Indian members of the Maine Legislature looking after the interests of their respective tribes. They occupy seats in the rear of the House of Representatives, but have no vote or voice in the Assembly, their legislative work being confined to presenting the claims of their tribes before the committee.

The present Indian representatives are James P. Lewis of the Penobscot tribe and Samuel J. Dana of the Passamaquoddy tribe. Back in the early days the Indian Representatives to the Legislature walked the entire distance from their reservations to the capital, and originally they came to the Legislature in paint and feathers, but now they are arrayed like the other members.

Both the present representatives saw service in the World War. Representative Dana in the army and Representative Lewis in the navy. Representative Lewis was one of the first to volunteer from Indian Island and he performed active service in the navy from May 31, 1917, to Jan. 17, 1919, on the U. S. S. Oklahoma, getting some overseas duty. He is a member of the American Legion at Oldtown. He has lived on the Indian reservation for 31 years, and for the past 14 years has been a registered guide for fishing and hunting parties. He was chosen constable of the tribe for two years.

Representative Dana served in company I, one hundred and third infantry, twenty-sixth division, and was wounded overseas. He was born on the Indian reservation at Pleasant Port and his father was formerly lieutenant-governor of the tribe. He has been manager of the ball team of the Passamaquoddy tribe.

The Penobscot Indians are the now only remnant left of the Abenakis proper, and they speak a modernized form of their ancient tongue. The members of the Passamaquoddy tribe speak what is known as the Maliseet dialect, as these Indians are the descendants of the ancient Etechemins. Both the Indian Representatives can speak, to some extent, the tribal tongue in their own homes, but use English in their legislative activities. There are about 340 Indians in the Passamaquoddy tribe and some 412 in the Penobscot. The Passamaquoddy Indians are not exactly "State charges" as has sometimes been supposed, for much valuable land in that section of Washington county which

once belonged to this old tribe has been taken over in previous years by the State and every year the remaining members come in for certain amounts of aid from what once belonged to them.

The Indians have two political parties and between these the annual contests are waged. The Old Party and the New Party are the names by which these political organizations are known and in numbers they are quite evenly balanced.

RHODE ISLAND HOUSE PASSES 48-HOUR BILL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—Passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 70 to 31, the Lavender Bill providing for a 48-hour working week for women and children was received by the special legislation committee of the state Senate today. An amendment to the measure gives permission to employers and employees to enter into agreements to allow the 48 hours to be worked in five days. The passage of the bill was preceded by a three-hour, spirited debate.

The measure received the support of every Democratic member of the House and of 23 Republicans in addition. The 21 votes cast against it were all from the Republican side. If the measure passes in the upper chamber Gov. William S. Flynn, Democrat, will undoubtedly sign it. The enactment of such a law, if possible, was one of the planks of the Democratic platform last November.

WAGE ADVANCES DEMANDED
HAVERHILL, Mass., March 14 (Special).—The Plumbers' Union of the Building Trades' Council has requested the Master Plumbers' Association for an increase in wages to take effect April 1, asking that the old scale of \$1 per hour in effect two years ago be restored, with the hours of labor to remain at 44 per week. The craft now receives 30 cents an hour. The Plumbers' Union has asked for a conference with the Master Plumbers' Association on the same subject.

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LITHUANIAN ISSUE
REVERTS TO GENEVAProtest Against League of Nations Award Develops Into
Attack on Polish Guards

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A pretty problem for the League of Nations has arisen. It is well to realize that there is a chronic quarrel between Poland and Lithuania. Undoubtedly the Lithuanian Government connived at the seizure of Memel on which Poland had been looking with longing eyes, thus imitating the action of Poland in arranging the seizure of Vilna.

When fighting took place on the Lithuanian-Polish frontier a serious situation arose. Speaking of Memel, M. Poincaré informed the commission that the Lithuanian Government is dissatisfied with the conditional sovereignty which has just been accorded to it by the Conference of Ambassadors over the Memel territory. But the worst contention arises from the decision of the Council of the League of Nations to substitute a line of demarcation for the neutral zone in the Vilna area.

Lithuanian Protests
Mr. Sidzi-Kankas, the Lithuanian delegate, entered a formal protest against this decision and declared that Lithuania would resist by every means in its power any attempt by Poland to enter the neutral zone, and has, it would seem, made good its threat. The Lithuanian Legation in Paris has issued a communiqué in which it is alleged that Polish forces invaded Lithuanian territory and provoked a conflict. The Polish Minister in Paris, on the other hand, declares emphatically that Poland has done no more than send a force of police and frontier guards into the section of the neutral zone accorded to it by the decision of the League.

M. Viviani, who presided at the recent meeting of the Council of the League, warned Mr. Sidzi-Kankas that if Lithuania defied the decision of the Council Article 16 of the Covenant would be invoked against it, and all the powers who are members of the League would be bound to take action. The Lithuanian Legation in Paris declared that the accusation of the Lithuanian Government is in absolute contradiction to facts, and further states that the Lithuanian Government was informed of Poland's intention to occupy the assigned territory.

Intervention by League Asked
The Lithuanian Government has telegraphed to Geneva, asking the Council of the League of Nations should be immediately summoned to intervene in the dispute. The general secretary has asked for fuller information.

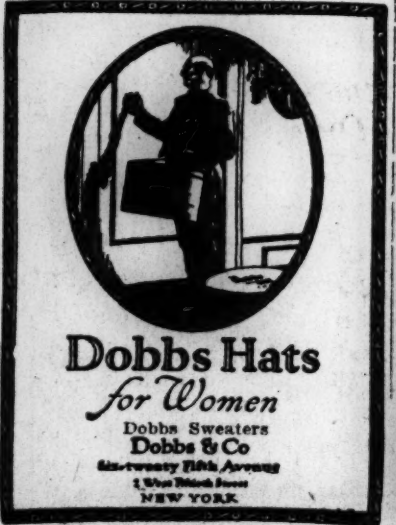
There is an uneasy feeling here that Germany and Russia stand behind Lithuania. M. Henri Lorin, Deputy of the Girondins, who has spent some time in Memel, writing in the Journal, says it would not be difficult to prove that the attack on Memel was prepared and encouraged in eastern Prussia. The Government of Moscow, says Temps, has made it known at Kovno that it will consider Russia menaced as long as the Grodno-Vilna railway is completely in the hands of Poland. In making this démarche the Soviet Government no doubt wishes to please Germany. By inciting Lithuania to take Vilna the Soviet Government is working openly against the interests of England, for it is seeking to encircle Estonia and Latvia, which England certainly does not desire.

A copy of a note signed by Georgi Tchitcherine which the Russian Government has addressed to the governments of Lithuania and Poland on the subject of the incidents on the Vilna frontier has been received at the Quai d'Orsay.

CANADIAN CABINET
MUCH CRITICIZEDDemand Made on Government
for Active Immigration Policy

OTTAWA, March 14 (Special)—Severe criticism of the Canadian Government was launched in the House of Commons here today, based on the demand for a more active and broader immigration policy. The restrictions in force, resulting in the closing of the doors to all but agricultural and domestic servants, were held up as detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration, defence Government in a three hours speech, but was attacked from within his own party by H. M. Marler of Montreal, who advocated the admission of all healthy able-bodied immigrants, as necessary for the development of the country and the lowering of the burden of taxation. The estimates for the forthcoming fiscal year were not advanced, and it is probable that the debate will continue for some days. Measures, in addition to the steps already taken for the repatriation of Canadians now resident in the United States, will be advocated.



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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, March 14
IT IS impossible not to lay some emphasis on the rumors of a stirring throughout the smaller states of Middle Europe. They take their tone from France and, just as in private life those who are particularly in the public eye should be especially careful of their actions lest they should be imitated, so France, which is regarded as the leader of the continent, should have great regard to the moral effect of its proceedings upon other countries. Perhaps the very worst feature of the policy of the Ruhr is that it encourages the idea of force. It is as if it were the exact opposite of the idea of the League of Nations, which would settle all quarrels peacefully.

If once some of the newer nations are taught that in the modern world reliance should be principally placed on force of arms, then the outlook for Europe as a whole would be exceedingly deplorable. Unfortunately this is what is happening. France has elevated into a doctrine the need of coercion in international affairs. It has used soldiers to collect what is due and with military might endeavors to bring Germany to terms. France may be perfectly right. It may have received much provocation. But whether it is justified or not does not matter from this point of view. One must consider the effect upon certain other European countries and that effect is altogether unpleasant. Perhaps more attention has not been paid to this moral aspect and the fact that France's lead is likely to be followed.

From a most trustworthy source the writer is told that the financial situation of Hungary is such that the most unpleasant developments may be expected if the Reparation Commission at Paris does not quickly act and permit the best use to be made of Hungarian resources. Sir William Goode went to Budapest to look into the accounts and he found them worse than had been imagined. It became inevitable that the matter should be referred to the authorities at the Hotel Astoria. Whether Hungary will become, like Austria, a possible charge on the great powers would seem to hang upon whatever decision is taken. The tragedy of Austria must not be repeated and there is grave danger that if there is not an early solution the mystic belief in the efficacy of occupation will extend eastward.

The serious operations which have at last begun for the completion of the Boulevard Haussmann should soon give us a continuous boulevard from the Palace de l'Etoile to the Palace de la République. This will be one of the most remarkable streets in the world. The work is undertaken after nearly 50 years. Very often there has been talk of cutting through the little street which alone separated it from the Grande Boulevard. It seemed grotesque that it should end at the Rue Talbot, when by the demolition of a few houses it might be linked up. Many plans have been submitted since 1870, when the war put a stop to the construction, and doubtless something would have been done before this had not the Great War intervened in 1914. The Boulevard Haussmann was begun as long ago as 1857. It is said that there will be no relaxation of labor until the Boulevard Haussmann is joined up with the Boulevard Montmartre.

No fewer than five French aeroplanes are timed to start on a world tour tomorrow. The idea is to give a stimulus to French aviation. The tour will not be a continuous one in the sense that an effort will be made to circle the globe as quickly as possible. On the contrary the mission sets out for a two years' journey and is to take part in flying meetings all over the world. The countries that will according to plan be traversed are Italy, Tunisia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, Siam, Indo-China, China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central America, the Argentine, Chile, Africa and Spain.

The case of Ernest Judet promises to be one of the greatest causes célèbres of the century, scarcely inferior in political interest to the trial of Joseph Caillaux. Ernest Judet has played a tremendous rôle in French public life. He was editor of the Petit Journal and later of the Eclair. An uncompromising opponent to M. Clemenceau, although like M. Clemenceau an ardent nationalist, he was actually responsible for the driving of M. Clemenceau for a two years' journey and is to take part in flying meetings all over the world. The countries that will according to plan be traversed are Italy, Tunisia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, Siam, Indo-China, China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central America, the Argentine, Chile, Africa and Spain.



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Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 14—Efforts of the Soviet Government of Russia to restore stability in that country through modification of their system of government to conform more nearly to present civilization are resulting in a steadily increasing flow of foreign currencies there, particularly from America, according to reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

It was said that American currency is being sent by private individuals in this country to Russia through steamship lines and express company money orders. These companies are agreeing to give the consignees in Russia actual American currency and not Russian money. The American money is reported to be used by Russians as a medium of exchange.

That recognition of Russia by the American Government at this time would not serve as a magic wand to start a large flow of capital to Russia, was the opinion given by one in close touch with Volstead Act is incumbent upon every American who values his or her citizenship. Mr. Haynes reports that there is a ready "market" for the "goods" that he is "selling." He declares that reaction to the theory that violation of the liquor laws is unpatriotic is immense and amazing.

New Light on Enforcement
In an interview with this writer on the eve of his departure for Ohio, the prohibition commissioner said: "Strange as it may seem, the idea that disobedience to the prohibition statutes is bad citizenship is new to lots of people. Time and again folk come to me after my meetings, and say: 'We never thought of it in that way. You've given us a new slant.' I have yet to leave a community without feeling that the concept 'I try to sell' has found a legion of ready customers. It doesn't stress the moral issue. It doesn't touch the health aspect of prohibition. It doesn't even deal with the efficiency upon American industrial life. It just hammers on the bounden and elementary duty of men and women who are proud of their American citizenship to observe the law of the land."

Commissioner Haynes was asked if he found, as a result of his cross-

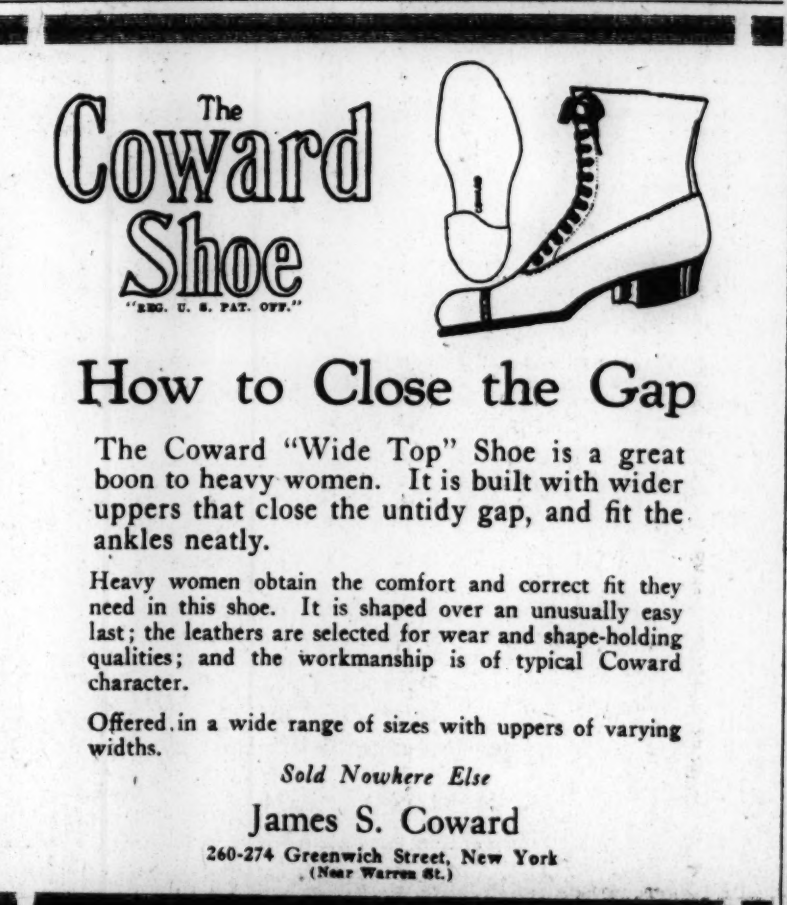
RACIAL DISTINCTIONS SOLUTION
SOUGHT BY INDIAN COMMITTEE

Government Introduces Bill Based on Its Report—Forty-Year Old Problem Dealt With

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Government of India has introduced a bill based on the report of the Racial Distinctions Committee, which dealt with the marriage of persons who are not Europeans.

Again, as regards British soldiers, here through no choice of their own, the bill provides that on the demand of the military authorities the transfer of the case from a sessions to a high court shall be compulsory. The bill was introduced by Sir Malcolm Harley, who said it was not just a bill to revise criminal procedure, or to improve the administration of justice, but "it was the indorsement of an arrangement for the solution of a problem that had caused bitter controversy for generations. It was not even a proposal by Government. They had been able to do nothing in the matter for the past 40 years. It was hence the work of a committee consisting of six Europeans, nine Indians, and an Anglo-Indian. The result of their labors showed a spirit of toleration and moderation for which history would hold them in honor."

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AMERICAN RESPECT FOR LAW
ASSURES DRY CODE SUCCESSMr. Haynes Says People Are Responding to Loyalty
Plea for Enforcement—To Be Issue in 1924

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, March 15—Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, has embarked upon a campaign to "sell" law observance to the country. He is absent from Washington this week on such a mission. The immediate object of Mr. Haynes' trip is to address a joint session of the Michigan Legislature at Lansing. It will be his fourth successive activity of that kind this year. On Jan. 19 he spoke before the joint assembly of Oregon at Salem; on Jan. 27, before both branches of the state Legislature of Texas at Austin, and on Feb. 27 he addressed a joint session of his home state Legislature of Ohio at Columbus.

Everywhere and always the burden of Commissioner Haynes' song is the same. He tries to "sell" the men and women who make the laws of the federal states the idea that observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act is incumbent upon every American who values his or her citizenship. Mr. Haynes reports that there is a ready "market" for the "goods" that he is "selling." He declares that reaction to the theory that violation of the liquor laws is unpatriotic is immense and amazing.

Two States Lack Dry Codes
"Why are you concentrating on state legislatures?" the writer queried. He answered: "Because the second section of the Eighteenth Amendment provides that 'The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.' Today only two states, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, are without local enforcement codes. But even in states which have domestic prohibition laws, I have found it useful to urge legislators to be unremitting in seeing that they are enforced. Always I use the observance argument. There's nothing hectoring in asking an American citizen to remember his loyalty to the statutes under which he lives and thrives."

Mr. Haynes is persuaded that law observance will be among the foremost issues, if not the paramount issue, around which the 1924 presidential and congressional campaigns will be waged. He appears to be confident that whichever party espouses prohibition enforcement—enforcement of the existing statutes—will win the day. The Commissioner has had the experience of nearly all observers. He finds the bigger urban communities inclined to be wet, but notes that the vastly more populous smaller communities and rural districts are overwhelmingly and incorrigibly dry.

Co-operation Urged
They may be depended on, Mr. Haynes thinks, to vote bone dry in 1924. He says: "The prohibition unit's primary aim in 1923 is to inculcate a sturdy law observance and law-enforcement spirit in municipal, county and state officials throughout the country. It is the plain intent of the Eighteenth Amendment that there should be that sort of co-operation between them and the federal authorities. If the reactions I experience are any criterion, local authorities are going to have public opinion behind them in an ever-increasing degree. The things men tell me in the campaign point to that. The letters that reach me long after I get back to Washington reaffirm it."

Commissioner Haynes from time to time receives striking proofs from abroad that America's experiment in prohibition is attracting world-wide attention. If it succeeds, there is little doubt Uncle Sam's example in clambering on the water-gang will prove contagious. Australia is watching with special interest. Many European countries have their eyes riveted on America. Drink is in most foreign countries the principal branch in which the World War failed to produce drastic retrenchment. Great Britain has stopped spending in a host of directions, but drank up \$1,900,000 in 1922. Europe may never go dry on moral grounds, but economic necessity is expected to compel that step, sooner or later.

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Is Required

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 15—An invention by which rubber is impregnated with nitrogen gas, thereby filling it with innumerable cells, seems destined shortly to take a big place in the rubber world. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the onasote offices and was shown the new form of rubber under various aspects.

The tests which it can undergo without any apparent effect must be seen to be believed. A block of ordinary rubber and a block of onasote of the same size may be likened to similar blocks of iron and aluminum, as far as weight is concerned. Its resiliency, owing to its being filled with cells containing nitrogen, is far greater than that of solid rubber. A ball of the substance was subjected to a pressure of 32,000 pounds. In 24 hours it was found to have sufficiently hit the ceiling when bounced from the ground. Its buoyancy in water is greater than that of cork. One ounce, supporting five times its weight (cork will support three times), was left in sea water for five months. It was weighed before and after, and was found to weigh exactly the ounce to a fraction. According to the way in which it is treated, it is either brick-hard or soft and resilient. Even in the hard state it can be subjected to great strain or pressure, and under heat will resume its original shape.

The Monitor representative asked as to its possible application to rubber roads. It was explained that this would seem to be quite practicable, as the hard and soft forms were shown apparently welded into a homogeneous whole, so that blocks with a resilient upper surface and solid base could be made.

It would also appear to have a future for motor car inner tubes. It is not claimed that it would take the place of air entirely, but a tube shaped material would fill all the center of the tube with an air space between it and the tube, so that the wheel would still run on air, but if a puncture should occur the car could safely run on what would feel like a partially deflated tire.

A section of an aluminum tube was shown filled solid with hard onasote. It was explained that formulas had now been worked out, so that the amount of the substance in the soft state was known which would be required exactly to fill any given cubic space when hard. It will be realized what great additional strength this would give to tubing used in constructional work.

Another striking test was the folding of a sheet about one-sixteenth of an inch thick several times; this was then unrolled as tightly as possible in a copying press, and on being held in front of a gas fire unfolded itself without leaving a mark on it.

The Library

Libraries of Interior Department

AS THE Library of Congress in a Mecca to American librarians, the library of the Bureau of Education is a Mecca to American teachers. In short, it is the American National Library of Education.

The student of progress in educational legislation and methods of teaching knows how difficult it is to obtain domestic as well as foreign reports of schools, colleges and universities, and legislative bulletins. Of these reports and laws the library has a complete collection.

Here a teacher may compare the textbooks used by her great grandmother with those used by her pupils. The difference is marked. For instance there is great grandmother's primer, published in 1811, a tiny volume four inches square; the type is small, the illustrations and text of a lugubrious nature. One finds "Among many other things suitable for young children, Dr. Watts and the Assembly's Catechisms." One can almost hear the five-year-old child, born in the early part of the nineteenth century, reading, "O that I could overtake the wings of time! O that I could recall the pleasures of my youth! for the days of my womanhood have been days of many sorrows."

In the primer of 1920, which is twice the size of the old one, with letters a third of an inch high and with beautifully colored illustrations, are such gems as "The Cat's Dinner."

See the cat.
See the kittens.
Come, cat, come.
Come, kittens, come.

One of the most important services rendered by the library of the Bureau of Education is the compilation and distribution of up-to-date educational bibliographies in printed, mimeographed and typewritten form. On request, a bibliography on almost any subject in the field can be supplied. The collections are inadequately housed in a corner of that barn-like structure, the Pension Office. This office, by the way, maintains no library, but numbers its archives by the ton rather than by the folio.

The Geological Survey Library
A mile or more from the Pension Office, in the imposing structure known as the "New Interior Building," the attractive quarters occupied by the library of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, are located on the first floor near one of the main entrances. The collection, numbering 190,000 volumes, about the same number of pamphlets, and 500 current periodicals of the United States and foreign countries, has been built up primarily with a view to serving civil and mining engineers.

The librarian explained that from

the first it was planned to develop, as means might be provided from time to time, a library not only historically inclusive, but so practical that it could be an effective aid to the mining engineer and to every student in search of specific information on any detail of the wide field of geology.

The library carries a collection of approximately 40,000 maps, including nearly all those on which geological facts have been shown, as well as the principal government-made topographic maps of all countries.

Bureau of Mines Publications
The wide range of subjects covered by publications of the Bureau of Mines is shown by a few quotations selected at random from the 1922 report on the 57 important services performed by this bureau during the year:

"Advised the Five Civilized Tribes and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations regarding efficient mining and safety methods in coal mines on their lands."

"Studied coal-mining methods throughout the country, recommending modern methods where obsolete ones were used, in order to recover a larger proportion of the coal and to increase safety in the mines."

"Made a fuel survey of Buffalo, N. Y., to recommend the most economical future supply of fuel to replace natural gas."

"Distributed 348,355 copies of free editions of publications, including 33,614 bulletins, 1822 annual reports, 94,316 miners' circulars, 80,060 technical papers, and 168,553 miscellaneous printed documents."

Reclamation Service Pamphlets
Reports and publications of other bureaus in the building are also kept on file here. There are the pamphlets issued by the Reclamation Service. These make one feel that Aladdin's lamp must be an uninvited possession of the service. Casual statements convey much information as the

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reclamation of "2,500,000 acres of arid land, briefly stated, is the task upon which this service is engaged." "One hundred storage and division dams have been constructed, including the 347-foot Arrowrock Dam, the highest in the world, the Elephant Butte Dam, forming the largest irrigation reservoir in the United States, and the largest roller-crest dam in the world, on the Grand River in Colorado."

Alaskan Reports
The reports of the Alaskan Engineering Commission contain a wealth of material for the novelist whose tales deal with pioneer life. The railroad which this commission is developing will help to develop the animal, agricultural and mineral resources of a country 590,384 square miles in area, about one-fifth the size of the entire United States.

Facts About Indians
It is rather odd that the reports of the office of Indian affairs are not also sought by writers of fiction. About 300,000 Indians are under the supervision of the commissioner, in whose reports is the background for an American story with a great-grand-grandson of Ucas as the hero.

The General Land Office
The reports of the General Land Office outline the story of the distribution of the public domain as "claims," from the days when thousands of families journeyed in tent wagons along the old Santa Fe trail to make homes in what was then a wilderness.

Park Service Publications
The publications of the National Park Service are among the best from the point of view of writing and illustration. They may well be so, as the park system is unsurpassed in beauty of scenery and efficiency of administration. In the directors' latest report it is noted that 1922 marked the fiftieth

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anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone Park.

The Patent Office Library
In the center of the business district of Washington stands the massive stone building which houses the Patent Office. The reading room of its library accommodates more people than that of the Library of Congress.

"Three hundred seats are not sufficient," said the librarian, "and space is frequently at a premium."

It is the only library in the United States in which is gathered a complete set of the printed patents and trade marks of all foreign countries. It has also copies of the bulletins and journals of all foreign patent offices.

In addition to the bound numerical sets of patents there are sets of patents, classified according to the subject matter of the invention, which are being continually and constantly searched by inventors, manufacturers, and attorneys in an endeavor to determine just what is or was known in an industry at a definite time. This information, unobtainable elsewhere, is essential in order to determine the validity and scope of a patent.

TO PRESERVE PETROGLYPHS
VICTORIA, B. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts are being made by the British Columbia Historical Society to preserve Indian petroglyphs on Vancouver Island, as well as the old houses established here by the Hudson's Bay Company when the first colony was founded in Victoria. Information about the pioneers of Canada's Pacific coast also is being compiled by the society.

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COST OF LIVING RISES IN POLAND

Increase of 50 Per Cent in Month
Ascribed to Fall of Mark

WARSAW, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Economic life in Poland is hampered by ever-increasing dearth. The Treasury has had to borrow from the Polish Loan Bank, to print new millions of bank notes, with the result that the growing inflation gives rise to the depreciation of Polish circulation bills, and in consequence a fresh fall of the mark in relation to foreign valutas and higher prices for all merchandise and food.

The Government is undertaking Treasury reform, but meanwhile prices increase from month to month, and the commission of statistics showing the cost of living for an average family announces a rise of over 50 per cent for the month of January. One of the worst evils is a lowering of commercial ethics, causing the merchant class to regulate the price of their wares not by a constant scale but according to individual judgment based upon the rate of exchange of dollars or pounds sterling, and on this

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they justify the continual raising of prices for their articles.
The Diet has passed a resolution appointing a special commissioner to deal with this form of speculation, and he appears to have begun his work energetically. The Government has the best intentions, but without the co-operation of the community it can do nothing. It is a good sign that a people's organization has been formed with the object of defending themselves against the profiteers.

GERMANS LACK COAL
LONDON, March 13—Owing to lack of coal and raw materials, the Radsche machine factory at Merseburg has discharged 4000 of its 10,000 men, the remainder working four days a week.

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Education in Love in Place of Fear

In view of the Chief Scout's approaching visit to America in April, these four articles on the subject of "Education in Love" from his pen, will have added interest. The remaining three articles will appear March 17, 21 and 24.

IN A notable article in the Atlantic Monthly on "The Moral Equivalent for War," William James has recently written that the time has come when the human race should devise for itself some substitute for war—training such as would make for peace, but without emasculating a nation and making it a herd of milksops and "so much human blubber."

He says: "War's horrors are a cheap price to pay for rescue from the only alternative supposed, of a world of clerks and teachers of co-education and soporifically, of consumers' leagues, of industrialism unlimited, and feminism unabashed. No scorn, no hardness, no valour any more! Flie upon such a cattle yard of a planet! . . . Martial virtues must still be the during cement, intrepidity, contempt of softness, surrender of private interests, obedience to command must still remain the rock upon which states are built."

To Produce Manliness Without War

Lessons from the fall of the Roman Empire downward have proved the strength of this argument. Certain modern nations retained conscription as much for education as for war purposes, and to preserve their race from deterioration in its many qualities.

Few will disagree with the feeling that manliness and character must be maintained, but the point is to devise a method by which it can be done apart from the training of men to war and bloodshed.

As a solution Mr. Jones suggests an idea which, besides inculcating hardihood and discipline, would give the idle rich their chance of learning manliness equally with the destitute poor; he would have conscription for the whole of the youth of the country to serve for a term of years not in the army but in coal and iron mines, on freight trains, aboard the fishing fleet in winter, at road building, tunnel making, and work in foundries and stone holes, and on the frames of sky scrapers, etc.

This is truly a hardening process for the pupils, though how far it would meet the employers' views in training the inept youth at his expense is another question.

Physical Hardness Not Only Need

But physical hardness is not the only quality that is needed. These occupations, though they do give valuable results in hardening the individual and breaking down class differences, do not necessarily go far in character building, which is the urgent need in the education of the future.

Universal seamanship, with its discipline, pluck, resourcefulness, etc., together with its friendly intercourse with foreign peoples and the ease of its application, commends itself as a means in this direction, but unfortunately the amount of sea-going com-

merce would make it applicable only to a tiny percentage of young men.

International sport will naturally

men. They must be in the training too.

I once saw in a temple in the



Sir Robert Baden-Powell Shaking Hands With Lady Monk Bretton, at the Grand Rally of Scouts and Guides at Lewes

suggest itself as another means of promoting manliness and good feeling. But this would rule out the workers and the weaker. Moreover, in all these remedies only one sex is referred to—the male.

Women Are Sharers

Women today are sharers with the men in the work of the world. On them more than on the men depend the healthiness both of body and mind of the future generation. The effective education of women is therefore at least of equal value to that of the

East a three-headed god representing Love, Hatred and Peace; and on asking which of the three was the most worshiped I was informed that Hatred got the bulk of the offerings. It was not that the people desired to hate, but the fear of the hatred of

others made them desire to propitiate the evil genius. It may seem at first sight absurd that these people should be ruled by fear, but after all, when you come to consider it, it is fear that dominates our policies in every country in the world.

Fear Still Usurps

We desire Peace and so we prepare for war, fearing lest the enemy should attack us; we preach peace because we fear the horrors of war. In our governments we largely use class representation because we fear the legislation of some other class. We are moral to a great extent because we fear the consequences, whether legal or sentimental, of being found out.

The fear of poverty impels us to earn money. Fear of God, in place of love of God, makes some people moral, though it means that superstition has taken the place of faith. The so-called discipline of an army or navy is largely gained through fear of punishment. Education has in the past been conducted in its early stages much on the same lines. Fear has been the weapon of the powerful in terrorizing the weaker.

Christians when they pray what is termed the Lord's Prayer. I believe that historically this prayer existed before the time of Jesus and was used by various forms of religions, so that the wish expressed in it, "Our Father" that "His kingdom may come and His will be done on earth" is very widespread among the peoples, including those of non-Christian beliefs.

Man Able to Make Peace

Can we not, in addition to praying passively for the reign of Love, do something to help actively in bringing it about? I believe that we can.

As the Rev. Alfred Wishart says: "Man is largely responsible for social life, and if that life breeds war, poverty, crime and disease, it is man's duty to remedy these evils that breed human misery."

"But there is very little recognition of responsibility by the real agents of human wrong, because the world

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New and unusual weaves in exquisite designs from England, Ireland, Switzerland and France.
Expressions of the newer ideas in materials for summer wear—for sports, street, afternoon and evening costumes.
A complete and varied collection of imported wash fabrics may be seen on the Grand Avenue Floor.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

has been brought up to believe that God must have had God must relieve.

Robert Baden-Powell

DESTITUTE RUSSIANS ARRIVE IN AMERICA

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—A motley crowd of destitute Russians, most of them professional men, arrived here on the Admiral Admiral liner President Jackson last night and went on to Seattle, hoping to be allowed entry into the United States. The party assembled at Harbin, Manchuria, some months ago, from many parts of Russia. As they all desired to reach the United States they banded together and, chiefly by a concert given by the musical members of the party, raised enough money to pay for their passage to Seattle.

They boarded the President Jackson at Yokohama, traveling steerage. When they arrived here their scanty funds had almost disappeared and a few Japanese coins were their only means of support. They feared that, on this account, they might be refused admission to the United States.

Walk-Over SHOES
1111 Walnut St.
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E. M. HARRIS, Importer
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New Spring Silk Suitings and Skirtings
Special at \$3.50
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Careful attention to mail orders

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Berkson Bros
Women's Apparel
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Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
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"This is a Studebaker Year"
STUDEBAKER RILEY COMPANY
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"Quality Is Economy"
When in Need of Coal
Call Victor 9873
Bell Coal Co.
9 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEW METHODS USED IN TEACHING MUSIC

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—New and improved methods of teaching music in New York were demonstrated at a concert given by the seven music school settlements of Manhattan at Aeolian Hall last night. The first principle of the new system is rhythm. The piano and violin are no longer taught as they were 200 years ago.

Now three months or more are given to the study of rhythm before the children touch the instruments. Through different physical exercises they learn about time, and they must feel music before they try to play it. The demonstration of "rhythmics" given by the pupils of the Greenwich House Music School proved one of the most interesting features of the program.

MEXICAN POLITICS IN CUBA
HAVANA, Cuba, March 13 (By The Associated Press)—An organization having in view the placing of Emeterio de la Garza in the presidential chair of Mexico has been organized in Havana, from which place all preliminaries will be directed. The party is officially named "the National Mexican Union."

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Sparklingly Clever, exclusive styles in wraps, coats, gowns, street and sports-wear.

Wool Brothers
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SPRING CAPE!
It Is Hard to Resist!

A BEIGE fox collar trims one cape of midnight blue Geron. The lining is a heavy Roshanaro crepe that repeats the beige coloring of the collar, and the tucking at the shoulders gives a final touch of Paris! The fourth floor shop abounds in these graceful models. Some in Fashion, Marvella and Preciosa with a touch of monkey fur or platinum fox to give them individuality.

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Petitcoat Lane At Main Street
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"A National Institution From Coast to Coast"
Browning King & Co.
Established 191 Years
111th and Grand, KANSAS CITY, MO.

LAMMERMUIR

TO the north, rise the hills of Lammerrmuir which gave the title to one of Sir Walter Scott's undying romances. To the south, the Cheviot Hills which gave their name to a famous fabric.

Between the two ranges, runs the Tweed River. On its banks stand famous Scotch mills which have contributed pleasing additions to the fabrics in the Browning King Suits and Topcoats for this season.

Suits for Men \$50 to \$70
Topcoats \$45 to \$60
The Finest Fabrics, Finely Tailored

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WRITE PLAINLY

NANAIMO DISTRICT OPENS UP NEW MINE

VICTORIA, B. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Despite the assertion of coal mine operators that importations of American fuel oil are ruining the British Columbia coal industry, a new coal area is to be opened up in the Nanaimo district of Vancouver Island by a newly-formed syndicate in which Lieut.-Gov. W. C. Nichol and other leading men are interested.

The new mine is a continuation of the famous Jingle Pot mine, which was worked out some years ago. It will produce 5,000,000 tons, it is expected. Work will commence immediately and shipments will start in six months.

"Most People Have a Hobby"
Ours is to assist your business or business plan to perform efficiently and in so doing render you complete satisfaction. Our deals are of superior quality, our service is of the best.

PEOPLE'S COAL COMPANY
1828 Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.
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New Spring Clothing
Hats and Men's Furnishings at Reasonable Prices
Gabardines \$20 to \$35
Satisfaction or Your Money Back
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Paint and Varnish Dealers
Chicago Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
Brushes, Ladders, Dry Cell, Scaffolding, Etc.
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For a Perfect Spring Costume

Women's New Silk Gloves

in Every Wanted Length, Priced Very Low:

Milanese Silk Gloves, with Paris-point stitching, in 16-button lengths, pair 1.50.

The same quality glove, with contrasting embroidered backs, pair 1.75.

Very fine quality Silk Gloves, 16-button length, Paris-point stitching, 2.00 pair; embroidered backs 2.25 pair.

Fine Three-Sta. Quality Gloves of Milanese silk, in two-clasp length, pair 1.50.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
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THE PLUCKHAN SHOPS
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135 ONIDA STREET
Phone Broadway 282 Milwaukee, Wis.
FINE HAND WORK

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MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL BANK
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Schwarz Ladies' Hatter
We Invite Your Inspection
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High Grade Carbonated Beverages
"Merely a matter of good taste"
\$1.50 per Dozen large or
2 Dozen club size
\$1.00 per 2 Dozen small, any
flavor assorted.
An assorted case will convince you of the
BETTER KIND OF DRINKS
Phone West 206 270 27th St.
MILWAUKEE

HOFFMANN'S FINEST QUALITY FOOD PRODUCTS
Since 1879
John Hoffmann & Sons Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DO BETTER AT'S HERMAN'S
Women's Smart Apparel
Third and Grand

A NEW IDEAL and a NEW IDEA
Will You Help?

Do you appreciate in how far you are responsible for the high cost of living?

When you buy goods on credit you pay for it in the price of the article.

The merchant cannot afford to charge goods unless he is compensated for the maintenance of a costly credit and collection system as well as the interest on these charges.

Who do you suppose compensates the merchant for these? You do, of course, in the increased price you pay for his goods.

NOR DOES THIS TELL THE WHOLE STORY. The merchant who sells "on time" in turn buys his goods "on time." He must compensate the wholesaler in the price he pays him for his slow payers and bad accounts and so it is that "charge accounts" are the cause of mounting costs from hand to hand.

The store will carry a complete line of High Grade Suits, Coats, Dresses, Millinery, Shoes, Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses, Sweaters, Bags and Novelty Jewelry.

The styles are the latest—the quality is of the highest—the price is moderate.

Let your motto be "Buy for cash and do better at Herman's."

When our delivery wagon stops at your neighbor's door, you may know that they are paying cash—that they realize the wisdom of so doing.

Will you also help cut the high cost of living?

Milwaukee Wisconsin

WOOL PRICES ARE SOMEWHAT LOWER DUE TO DULLNESS

Smaller Domestic Demand Prevails—Foreign Markets Firm—London Strong

The persisting dullness in the American wool market is having the usual effect of lowering prices. In the case of good worsted wools, the decline has not been very marked yet, possibly 2 or 3 cents a pound on the clean basis, but in the case of scoured wools and other wools suitable for the use of the woolen manufacturers the decline has been greater, amounting frequently to 5 or 6 cents on good fine white and carbonized wools.

Thus, choice white Colonial scoured Cape wools are available in the market at \$11.50, asked, and fine carbonized California wools which could not be bought a week ago under \$1.25 or \$1.26 can now be purchased for \$1.18 or less.

The decline in fine staple wools, suitable for the face of short supplies, has been very much less, good combing 64/70s combing wools of the Melbourne type, which last week were selling at \$1.20 or slightly better, are now bringing about \$1.18, clean basis, in bond. The small quantities of fine staple domestic wool available, also are on a slightly lower basis, fairly good Ohio delaines having been offered at 56 cents, which means a decline of about 1 cent a pound.

Thus, the influence of a quiet market, even in the face of short supplies of really desirable wool, is apparent, and that despite a thoroughly desirable state of affairs in the market for the manufactured product.

Buying Power Still Strong

All reports from the goods markets agree that the season thus far has been a very successful one and that the buying power as reflected by the manufacturing clothiers is very strong. Indeed, it is evident that the country is sufficiently prosperous so that the demand for cloth is tending more to the finer qualities again, in spite of the fact that fine wools are scarce and relatively dear. Spinners and topmakers report comparatively little new business but they are fairly well engaged on old contracts. Prices for yarns and tops keep fairly firm.

The foreign markets showed a slight rallying tendency last week. London, which opened last week fully on a parity with the rates prevailing in the Liverpool colonial market, has since previous, resumed on Monday with prices if anything a bit firmer. Yesterday found the market very active and prices exceedingly firm all along the line, which condition of the market may be expected to continue during the remainder of the series which closes March 23.

In view of the announcement to the effect that the Liverpool colonial series scheduled to open April 19 have been postponed until May, it is evident the governing factor in the sales has come to the conclusion that the wool trade is well enough supplied with wool, so that the best results can hardly be attained by forcing supplies upon the market too heavily at the present time.

A better tone has been in evidence in Australia this week, Melbourne, although quiet, being firmer than it was last week, while Sydney has been very firm on the basis of prices named a week ago, with America taking good wools where available on the lower level of rates recently established. Japan is buying moderately of the better wools and France is taking the second crop wools rather freely, although England has been rather an indifferent buyer. Only a few hundred bales of really good wool are left in the South American markets, and so far as the South American markets are concerned the good bright wools are practically cleared, with desirable wools now coming from the south and moving steadily.

Arizona Prices Higher

The improved tone at London since the opening and the firmer opening than was expected, along with the improved state of affairs in the primary markets, is having a strengthening effect upon the market in Bradford, where the combers have adopted a firmer attitude on the price of tops. Good warp 64s are hardly to be had today under \$6.00 and some of the extra choice Capes have been sold within the week on the basis of 63d. The Bradford trade, evidently, is more confident as to the position of the market than it has been for some time.

News from Arizona this morning is to the effect that contracting has been resumed there with higher prices having been paid in the vicinity of Phoenix than any prices previously paid. Good wool of fairly even grade and staple of fine and fine medium quality has been sold there this week at 52 cents in the grease, or possibly a little more money.

Hitherto for two or three weeks, buying in the west has been very quiet and little has been done, except for the purchase of some few sheep's wool now and again at good full prices, although not above the parity of the east or of other previous western purchases. Thus, some half-breed and finer Wyoming wool is reported to have been purchased at 50 cents for

wool of very light shrinkage, say 57 per cent, which came from the Kansas City yards.

The latest advices from Arizona have been a bit disquieting, however, apparently indicating the possibility that the market in the west might get a high start which might result rather disastrously in the end for the later buyers.

The situation certainly has latent possibilities of danger and especially so in view of the manifest intention of the English authorities in the B. A. W. R. A. to sustain the market abroad, not to mention the decided disposition of the western wool growers to hold their wool at least until shearing time.

FRENCH PIG IRON MAY FIND MARKET IN NEW ENGLAND

Efforts are being made to establish a market in New England for French pig iron, and Robert E. Fere, treasurer of one of the largest syndicates of French iron producers, has been in Boston during the last few days to sound out the attitude of the New England trade. Since the close of the war and the return of Lorraine to France, that nation has a great excess of iron and can offer other nations vast quantities of all grades.

New England offers the best market of any one section of the United States for imported iron, because its foundries are located the greatest distance from the source of supply of domestic raw material. With iron and coal production in Europe normal, it is believed that iron can be brought in from Europe at lower cost, partially owing to the high domestic railroad freight rates. For illustration, a foundry in Massachusetts can buy Pennsylvania pig iron for \$23.50@23 delivered. That same iron could be bought by a Pennsylvania foundry at least \$2 lower. Ocean rates are the same to all north Atlantic seaports, so imported iron sent to Boston or Portland costs no more than if it were sent further south, where the rail rates from producing centers of this country were less than to New England.

Mr. Fere received the assurances of some of the leading factors in the New England market that considerable French iron would be bought here provided that the analysis was as guaranteed, prices within a reasonable distance of domestic iron values and a supply of spot iron maintained near by for quick shipment.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.
Call loan..... 5%
Renewal Rate..... 5%
Outside com'l paper..... 5%
Year money..... 5%
Customers' com'l p's..... 5%
Indiv. cus. col. p's..... 5%
Bar silver in New York..... 67 1/2
Bar silver in London..... 25 1/2
Mexican dollars..... 50c
Bar gold in London..... 88 1/2
Gold in New York..... 88 1/2
Domestic bar silver..... 90 1/2

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—
60 days..... 4 1/4%
90 days..... 4 1/4%
Under 30 days..... 4 1/4%
Cash on hand..... 4 1/4%
60 days..... 4 1/4%
90 days..... 4 1/4%
Under 30 days..... 4 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks—
60 days..... 4 1/4%
90 days..... 4 1/4%
Under 30 days..... 4 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	Chicago	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	St. Louis	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	Kansas City	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	Dallas	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	San Francisco	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	London	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	Madrid	4 1/2%
Athens	4 1/2%	Paris	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%	Rome	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	Stockholm	4 1/2%
Budapest	4 1/2%	Swiss Bank	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	Tokyo	4 1/2%
Bucharest	4 1/2%	Vienna	4 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	Warsaw	4 1/2%
Christiana	4 1/2%		
Copenhagen	4 1/2%		
Helsingfors	4 1/2%		
Lisbon	4 1/2%		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$4,000,000	\$80,000,000
Year ago today	\$4,000,000	\$80,000,000
Year ago today	\$4,000,000	\$80,000,000
P. R. bank credit	\$2,819,426	\$2,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.89 1/2	\$4.70 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Cables	4.89 1/2	4.70 1/2	4.84 1/2
France	0.080 1/2	0.080 1/2	193
Belgium	0.080 1/2	0.080 1/2	193
Swiss franc	1.861	1.864	193
Denmark	1.861	1.864	193
Sweden	1.861	1.864	193
Norway	1.861	1.864	193
Finland	1.861	1.864	193
Hungary	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Serbia	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Rumania	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Yugoslavia	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Portugal	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Shanghai	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Hong Kong	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Bombay	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Yokohama	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Manila	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Trinidad	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Chile	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030
Peru	0.021 1/2	0.021 1/2	2030

*Cents a thousand



Photograph by Cabert Bros.

Lawrence D. Tyson

LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON, of Knoxville, Tenn., head of a number of southern cotton mills, is one who has been instrumental in bringing the south to the fore as a textile manufacturing center. He was a soldier in the World War, having commanded the fifty-ninth infantry brigade of the thirtieth, or Old Hickory division, throughout the war.

General Tyson is a native of Greenville, Pitt County, N. C. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1883, and four years later was commissioned a second lieutenant, going with the ninth infantry. He was at various posts until 1891, when he was assigned to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, as professor of military tactics, remaining there four years.

While at the university, he became a student in the law class and graduated a Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice with the Tennessee bar in 1895, and resigned from the army the next year. In the Spanish-American War he was colonel of the Sixth United States Volunteers, serving in Porto Rico.

For a quarter of a century he has been identified with the politics of the State. He was Speaker of the House of the Tennessee General Assembly in 1905; a candidate of the Democrats for the United States senatorship in the 1913 Legislature, and a candidate for nomination for the vice-presidency at the San Francisco Democratic national convention in 1920. During the World War General Tyson served as brigadier-general, United States Army, having first been appointed brigadier-general of the Tennessee National Guard by Gov. Tom C. Rye, in July, 1917. His brigade took a prominent part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line in September, 1918. The thirtieth division, and Tyson's brigade, were in the "break-through" at Bellecour. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

His main business activities have been connected with textile mill operation and development. He has organized many industrial corporations, including the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville Spinning Mills, and Tennessee Mills, all of which he is president.

He is largely interested in coal and iron development, and is president of the Poplar Creek Coal & Iron Company, of the East Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, the East Tennessee Land Company, the Southern Valve Gear Company, vice-president of the Roane Iron Company, the largest pig-iron producer in Tennessee; vice-president of the Cambria Coal Mining Company, and of the Coal Creek Mining & Manufacturing Company; a director of two banks and several other corporations.

He was president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, May, 1921, to May, 1922, and his chief contributions to industry, from a national standpoint, were made during his term of office with this organization. He is a strong exponent of the practicability of the south as the center of textile manufacture of the Nation.

AUSTRIAN BANK DEPOSITS SHOW BIG INCREASE

LONDON, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—The London Office of the League of Nations announces that, according to the returns received by Dr. Zimmerman, the Commissioner-General of the League of Nations in Vienna, the deposits in the Austrian banks and savings banks during January have increased by a further 25,500,000,000 paper crowns.

Since September, when the effects of the League of Nations' scheme for the rehabilitation of Austria first began to be seen, this is the largest increase in the deposits that has occurred, the figures being 13,000,000,000 for October, 22,000,000,000 for November, and 28,000,000,000 for December. By Jan. 31, these deposits totalled 124,500,000,000 paper crowns.

The exchange value of the crown has remained practically stationary throughout the period and though the total amount involved is small—about £500,000—the progressive increases denote a gradual improvement in the financial condition of the country.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

Republic Railway & Light Company reports for 1922, gross earnings of \$8,125,791, compared with \$7,821,879 in 1921 and a balance for depreciation, dividends and surplus of \$422,151, compared with \$347,992 in the preceding year.

COTTON CONSUMED DURING FEBRUARY

WASHINGTON, March 14—Cotton consumed during February totaled 566,924 bales of lint and 47,611 of linters compared with 610,375 of lint and 49,804 of linters in January this year and 472,336 of lint and 42,742 of linters in February, last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

DUTCH SHIPPING SHOWS STEADY IMPROVEMENT

THE HAGUE, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—The number of ships lying idle in the port of Amsterdam is decreasing. On Dec. 31, 1922, there were 26 inactive ships representing 123,400 tons and at present there are 16 ships representing 64,000 tons.

The "Matschappij Nederland," one of the biggest companies in Amsterdam, had 16 ships idle in November but now has only six. The Nederland sent some of its ships to Chile to bring saltpeper.

The Insulinde oil factories still have two ships out of use, representing 14,600 tons; the Royal Dutch Lloyd one ship of 3500 tons; the Steamship Company Noordzee, two small ships representing 1500 tons, and the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, two boats representing 1400 tons.

NEW YORK, March 14 (Special)—

Decisions by the Board of United States General Appraisers, just rendered, reduce the tariff rate on wrist watches, imported by Tiffany & Co. and the European Watch & Clock Company. The watches in question, of gold and platinum, with bracelets of leather and silk, having gold snaps or buckles, and with bracelets of platinum, ornamented with precious stones, were assessed, the movements at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161 and the cases and bracelets at 60 per cent under paragraph 356 of the 1913 law, as jewelry.

The board finds that the movements were properly assessed; that the cases should have been assessed at 30 per cent under paragraph 161 and that the bracelets should have paid duty at the rate of only 30 per cent under paragraph 161.

The tariff is reduced on metal millinery ornaments in a decision sustaining a protest of the Rosenthal Sloan Millinery Company of St. Louis. The articles in question were taxed at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161, 1913 act, as articles of wares plated with gold. The importers contended that duty should have been assessed at the rate of only 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161, 1913 act, as articles of the same paragraph for manufacture of metal not plated with gold or silver. This claim of the importers is upheld.

German-made safety razors and safety blades therefore were the subject of a ruling by the customs board sustaining a protest of the International Forwarding Company of Chicago. Duty was levied on these razors and blades at the rate of 55 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 128, tariff act of 1913. The board now finds that the rate should have been only 35 per cent under the same paragraph as razors and parts of razors valued at less than \$1 a dozen.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

PACKER HIDES MARKET DULL BUT PRICES ARE FIRM

Quality Available Rather Poor and Tanners Wait for Lower Quotations

Reported sales of packer hides for the week ended March 10 were inside the 5000 mark. Rumors of a confidential deal were on the market but could not be confirmed.

There was quite a call for branded stock, heavy weights particularly. Offers are being turned down as the supply is not burdensome, even though they were far the poorest stock of the year.

One prominent tanner offered for a sizeable lot of buttbranded and Texas steers 17 cents, and another lot of Colorado and light Texas steers 16 cents, but neither price was good enough to obtain either lot.

The moderate amount of available hides on the market is remarkable, considering their objectionable features, but even so buyers are not very confident that there will be much of a slump in quotations before a clean up bid is made.

Native heavy steers and cows are slow of sale, because 19 cents and 18 cents are the asking prices. Ordinary amounts of January-February-March native cows are quoted at 15¢, but as concessions are being expected later, tanners wait on the waiting list.

South American Frigorifico hides were active all the week, and sizeable lots changed hands at 23¢ cents with cows bringing 16¢ cents, c. a. f. New York.

Country hides are in small demand, but prices are steady, the heavy hides alone being of any interest to the buyers. Calf skins are dull and easy, top grades of Chicago cities going at 17¢ cents.

Deductions are that prices on February-March packer hides must break as it is nearing the time to rid the packs of them. The low supply favors the packers somewhat, so at best the drop cannot be expected to amount to so very much.

Actual sales of hides reported in the packer market for the week ended March 10 were as follows:

2500 Nov ex-light native cows, 15¢c 12 1/2%
1000 Feb light native steers, 15¢c 11 1/2%

Public Utility Earnings

ASHVILLE POWER & LIGHT

December: 1922 1921

Gross..... \$75,321 \$71,779

Expenses..... 45,264 37,992

Net..... 30,057 33,787

Surplus..... 28,993 30,833

Gross-year..... 900,800 851,231

Expenses..... 584,944 542,881

Net..... 311,856 308,350

Surplus..... 276,223 276,889

Prof divs..... 37,779 37,779

Balance..... 238,444 239,110

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT

December: 1922 1921

Gross..... \$188,757 \$158,583

Expenses..... 121,460 128,745

Net..... 67,297 29,838

Surplus..... 91,830 57,970

Gross-year..... 1,992,946 1,681,523

Expenses..... 1,467,828 1,330,210

Net..... 525,118 351,313

Surplus..... 560,913 428,726

Prof divs..... 153,211 140,687

Balance..... 407,702 288,039

FALMOUTH POWER & LIGHT

December: 1922 1921

Gross..... \$50,513 \$48,047

Expenses..... 32,285 35,171

Net..... 18,228 12,876

Surplus..... 4,802 5,590

Gross-year..... 582,165 572,381

Expenses..... 421,878 394,454

Net..... 160,287 177,927

Surplus..... 20,870 62,558

YADKIN RIVER POWER

December: 1922 1921

Gross..... \$96,770 \$105,585

Expenses..... 45,565 41,485

Net..... 51,205 64,100

Surplus..... 46,819 30,677

Gross-year..... 1,210,116 1,073,086

Expenses..... 700,863 633,049

Net..... 509,253 440,036

Surplus..... 370,336 270,336

Preferred dividends..... 71,739 69,317

Balance..... 518,647 201,009

FREEPORT-TEXAS SHOWING FOR 1923 SLIGHTLY BETTER

The Freeport Texas Company for the year ended Nov. 30, 1922, shows a deficit of \$253,488, after federal taxes, depreciation and expenses, compared with a deficit of \$482,428 in the previous year:

*Total inc..... \$122,373 \$255,866

Def. ad taxes..... 253,488 482,428

Total exp..... 4,486,539 5,081,174

Adjustments..... 1,720,623

P & I surp..... \$1,195,027

*After cost of sales and expenses.

†Depletion reserve transferred to surplus.

‡Includes depletion reserve.

BUILDING BOOM UNPRECEDENTED

February figures for the principal cities indicate an unprecedented building boom over the greater part of the country. A survey by S. W. Straus & Co. for February shows an approximate total of building permits for the whole of the country of \$240,000,000.

Detailed reports submitted by 179 principal cities show a total for February of \$225,123,230. The same cities in February, 1922, had \$153,875,445, an increase of \$72,447,845, or 47 per cent.

Prices at the London clothing show are from 10 per cent to 15 per cent higher than last year and American buyers say that the quality is not as high.

Standard Oils

Our Statistical Department

AMERICAN SUGAR REPORT SHOWS A BIG IMPROVEMENT

Largest Business in History—
Operating Profit \$10,000,000
—Financial Condition Good

The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company for 1922, issued today, shows a tremendous improvement over 1921, both as regards earnings and balance sheet. The operating profits were \$10,083,832, and earnings from all sources were \$11,735,902.

After deducting depreciation and interest and preferred dividends, the balance of \$5,404,787, which would have gone to swell surplus and would be equivalent to \$12.01 a share on the \$45,000,000 common stock, was practically offset by a deduction from surplus of \$5,358,145, representing losses on 1920 contracts.

Surplus Almost Unchanged
There was, therefore, little change in corporate surplus, which on Dec. 31, 1922, stood at \$7,201,131, a gain of only \$46,641. The surplus reserves of the company, which totaled \$21,855,541 the year previous, was reduced to \$20,152,354, the difference representing a loss of a \$1,000,000 loan of the Iowa Sugar Company and various adjustments of 1920 contracts.

The company is amply provided with cash, this item, as of the end of the year, being \$6,012,380, while receivables and acceptances totaled \$10,439,368. The proceeds of the \$30,000,000 bond issue were received Jan. 6, 1922, and enabled the payment of all bank loans. On Dec. 31 last, therefore, American Sugar was without payables, except current accounts and sugar drafts, which latter item amounted to \$4,290,000.

Volume of Business
The annual report says, in part: "The total business of the company amounted to \$192,000,000. Meltings of 1,850,000 tons of raw sugar were the largest in the history of the company. The record volume of business is attributed to low sugar prices, large fruit crops and export business."

At the end of 1921 Cuba had a carry-over into the new year of about 1,250,000 tons of sugar. The American and National Sugar Refining Companies organized the Sugar Export Corporation under the Webb Act for the purpose of distributing throughout the world as much as possible of this misplaced tonnage. All Cuban producers and all United States refiners engaged in the export trade were invited to participate. The plan was so successful that in less than half a year's time the excess carry-over was absorbed abroad and the Sugar Export Corporation ceased further commitments.

Last Year's Exports
The United States in 1922 exported \$19,964 tons of sugar to 33 foreign countries. In 1921 there had been imported into the United States \$55,968 tons, from nearly 50 countries.

The refiners and Cuban producers not only moved Cuba's carry-over, as large as the domestic beet and Louisiana cane sugar crops, or the crops of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines combined, but at the same time absorbed a new Cuban crop of record size.

The key to the future continues to be the ability of the industry to hold foreign markets. Sugar refiners already built in the United States are more than sufficient to refine enough sugar for this country and also all the export sugar Cuba can produce for years to come.

Not only does this export business provide an outlet for Cuba's increased production, but it is also of great benefit to domestic consumers in that it provides an additional volume of business, making for lower refining costs, steadier cargo movements from the tropics, increased employment of labor and the many benefits incidental to continuous operation.

Expansion Program
The building of the Baltimore Refinery was the largest construction undertaking in progress in the country during the years 1920 and 1921, as was Central Jaronu the largest undertaking in Cuba at any time. Both enterprises were carried through unmodified and on schedule time. The stockholders now have the advantage of the earning power of both.

The new tariff amounts to 2 cents a pound on each pound of refined sugar, and this fact should always be remembered in considering sugar prices. The company paid the Government in 1922 on its imports of raw sugar the sum of \$48,000,000.

Since the stock purchasing plan was inaugurated in 1919, employees have purchased 13,884 shares, having a total par value of \$1,363,400.

The company has 27,288 stockholders, about one-half of whom are women. The average holding is 33 shares.

STUDEBAKER TO BUILD PLANT
CHICAGO, March 14—A special dispatch from South Bend says Studebaker Corporation has taken out a permit for the erection of another factory building, to cost \$1,011,000.

CENTRAL DIVIDEND POSTPONED
NEW YORK, March 14—New York Central directors decided to take no action on the dividend on May 1 until a full meeting of the board could be held.

CORN PRODUCTS ANTICIPATING GOOD BUSINESS

The Corn Products Refining Company is now running at approximately 60 per cent of capacity and the Kansas City plant is closed down. The package business is running along at a good rate and the drop in production, which has been in force for several months, is principally due to the falling off of the export business.

Earnings for the quarter are expected to be about equal to those of the corresponding period of 1922, when \$3.47 a share on the \$49,784,000 common stock was earned.

There is apparently a considerable decrease from the figures for the last quarter of 1922, when \$6.85 was shown for the junior issue, but it should be remembered that quarterly earnings are largely approximate. Since such items as the distribution of overhead are estimated and many adjustments deferred until the year's figures are in, it always happens that the last quarter falls heir to a considerable amount of earnings really accumulated earlier in the year.

Corn Products is building a large factory in Germany and expects to finish it about the first of next year, but is being held up through inability to get machinery from the Ruhr. It will probably be ready when needed.

There is nothing in the raw material situation to indicate that the company will make, in 1923, less money than it did in 1922.

Rising sugar prices have stimulated demand for corn sugar, comprising say 5 per cent of the company's tonnage, and it is selling all it can make. The strength of the sugar situation will mean increased sales in some lines, although the largest part of Corn Product's income is derived from lines which do not compete with sugar in any manner.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO.

The New England Confectionery Company obtained very satisfactory results for 1922. Final figures are not available but will show dividends earned by a comfortable margin.

A 25 per cent stock dividend was declared and paid in December. Besides this, regular dividends of 12 per cent, plus extras of 8 per cent were paid.

Factory production during 1922 was the largest in the company's history, exceeding the best previous year by nearly 10 per cent. The outlook for the current year seems favorable, although the unsettled condition of the sugar market is at present a disturbing factor. "Necco" uses 100,000 barrels of sugar a year. The company turned the year with the smallest inventory in years.

The resignation of President Frank E. Clark at the annual meeting last week made necessary a complete re-adjustment of officers. Fred R. Hayward, former vice-president, was elected to fill the vacancy, while second vice-president Horace S. Ridley will succeed Mr. Hayward. Factory manager Harry C. Achorn was elected second vice-president. J. Karl Mason was made treasurer and added to the board, succeeding Charles A. Mayo.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1922, after giving effect to the stock dividend, follows with comparisons:

	1922	1921
Cash and assets received	\$882,819	\$799,201
Investments	1,248,199	1,182,536
Merch. mat. & supplies	509,808	573,293
Real est. mat. & fixtures	476,647	459,058
Goodwill	200,000	200,000
Trade marks	30,112	23,227
New constr. in process	12,403	12,403
Total	3,700,988	3,256,698

	1922	1921
Capital stock	2,000,000	1,545,400
Premium on stock	20,600	18,000
Sundry assets payable	33,825	282,771
Profit sharing	218,196	113,154
Fees for taxes	125,084	260,960
Surplus	1,253,263	1,069,283
Total	3,700,988	3,256,698

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following: 5 Merchants' Natl Bank 202, unchgd; 1 Androscoquin Mills 2801, up 18 1/2; 2 Ludlow Mfg. Associates 149, unchgd; 22 1/2 W. Worthington 37, up 1 1/2; 2 East Mass St Ry com 28 1/2, up 1 1/2; 12 Hood Rubber pfd 104, up 1/2; 150 Orin Desk com 50c; 10 Lamson & Hubbard Corp pr 20 1/2; 2 Salem Gas Light 32 1/2, up 12; 60 Legal Shoe pfd 60, up 15; 10 Mass Lighting Cos 6 1/2, pf 85; 68 Am. Glue com 65 1/2, pf 85; 25 N. Boston Lighting Prop pr 92 1/2, up 1/2; 6 Geo B Keith Co pf 100 1/2, div; 100 American Gas Co 120 1/2, up 1/2; 50 Quin Mkt Cold Stor com full pf 125, up 1/2.

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following securities at auction today: 25 Chelsea Trust Company 105; 1 Androscoquin Mills 2801, up 17 1/2; 50 Nonquitt Spinning Co. 91 1/4, pf 14 1/2; 1 Mass. Cotton Mills 170 1/2, pf 1 1/2; 2 Boston R. R. Holding pf 41 1/2, pf 1 1/2; 1 Cambridge Electric Secs 22 1/2, up 1 1/2; 10 Corp. Sq. Trust 28, unchanged; 20 C. F. Hovey pf 87, unchanged; 75 Greenfield Tap Die 8 per cent pf 96 1/2, off 1/2; 10 Easthampton Gas Co. 97 1/4; 25 Union Mills com 10 1/2, up 1/2; 10 Hood Rubber pfd 104, up 1/2; 30 American Glue com 65 1/2, off 1 1/2.

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following: 5 Merchants' Natl Bank 202, unchgd; 1 Androscoquin Mills 2801, up 18 1/2; 2 Ludlow Mfg. Associates 149, unchgd; 22 1/2 W. Worthington 37, up 1 1/2; 2 East Mass St Ry com 28 1/2, up 1 1/2; 12 Hood Rubber pfd 104, up 1/2; 150 Orin Desk com 50c; 10 Lamson & Hubbard Corp pr 20 1/2; 2 Salem Gas Light 32 1/2, up 12; 60 Legal Shoe pfd 60, up 15; 10 Mass Lighting Cos 6 1/2, pf 85; 68 Am. Glue com 65 1/2, pf 85; 25 N. Boston Lighting Prop pr 92 1/2, up 1/2; 6 Geo B Keith Co pf 100 1/2, div; 100 American Gas Co 120 1/2, up 1/2; 50 Quin Mkt Cold Stor com full pf 125, up 1/2.

Waldorf System Incorporated

The current issue of our fortnightly securities and commodities review contains a discussion of the affairs of the Waldorf System Incorporated; also the sugar, cotton and grain markets.

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COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE LIKELY TO MOVE UPWARD

Due in Part to Depreciation of Franc and the Coal Scarcity

PARIS, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—According to the latest published indexes of the Statistique Générale de la France, wholesale prices have shown a tendency to rise considerably since the first of the year, the increase applying to manufactured goods as well as foodstuffs. There would seem to be a forerunner to a general increase in the cost of living, as retail prices are bound to follow in the wake of their wholesale brothers. It is fair to assume that this condition is due in part to the depreciation of the franc and the scarcity of coal in the country.

Retail Prices Climb
Some retail prices have, in fact, already begun to climb, but they are not doing so as rapidly as the wholesale ones.

The Ruhr operation and the fluctuating exchange are contributing factors to a more or less uncertain economic situation, which does not seem to ameliorate itself from day to day. The Paris press asks for patience and time with respect to the Ruhr. Nevertheless there is a growing apprehension in certain quarters as to the wisdom of the undertaking.

M. Lucien Romier, the editor-in-chief of the *Journaux Industriels*, sums up the situation in an interesting editorial which has just been published.

He begins by asserting that the outstanding economic fact of interest for these past weeks has been the very marked tendency of wholesale prices to rise.

French Editor's Viewpoint
"This rise," says M. Romier, "does not date from yesterday. It began to manifest itself about seven or eight months ago when the stability of the franc began to waver as a result of the announcement of the deficit in the Budget, as well as the failure of the inter-allied conferences on reparations, and the erroneous forecasts made concerning the wheat crop."

"During the autumn and the first months of the winter, the upward movement of these wholesale prices was slow, varying only with the rate of exchange. To be sure this rise gave an impetus to business activities, as the classic law comes into play at such a time which creates a greater demand for goods as prices begin to climb. The sales figures of the large department stores were very significant in this connection."

"Since the first of the year, however, there has been a noticeable change. From their slow upward trend, these prices have changed to a gallop which is much more accelerated. The indexes show this very plainly. 'The upward movement of prices is very closely allied to the depreciation of the franc, a summary examination of the indexes revealing the fact that the rise has affected imported goods much more than it has national ones. Meat products have hardly advanced one point, while cereals have jumped 26 points.'

"Sugar, coffee and cocoa have gone up 50 points, minerals and metals (including coal) 42 points, while textiles have soared 71 points. In the case of the latter, however, there must be considered in addition to the rise in the exchange, the specific increase in the cost of materials. Happily retail prices have not followed this procedure as yet."

Reason for Advance
"Our attention now centers on the causes and effects of this upward movement in the country's wholesale prices."

"The superficial cause, as we have just stated, is the depreciation in the franc. But the underlying cause, the real cause, is the inability of those who hold the reins of government to find a solution to the financial crisis. Up to now they have shown themselves almost helpless. It is therefore high time that men unite in a common effort, no matter what their political tendencies may be, and help those who hold the responsible posts to solve this difficult problem."

FORD AS CREDIT EXPERT
OTTAWA, Ont., March 14—Henry Ford is scheduled to appear before the House of Commons committee on banking and commerce to give evidence on the functions of Canadian credit. His name was among those submitted by the House of Commons committee on banking and commerce who is demanding radical reform in the credit and banking system.

"A Select Security"
United Soda Fountain Company
7%
Cumulative
Participating
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First Preferred participates equally with Common in dividends (cash or stock) on Common in excess of \$7.00.

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When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

DIVIDENDS

Baltimore Brick Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 27 to stock of record March 20. This is the first dividend since 1914 and is on account of the 85 per cent of accumulated dividends.

Western Union Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 16 to stock of record March 23.

Beatrice Creamery Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 20. Late last year a stock dividend of 75 per cent was paid on the common stock and the par value reduced from \$100 to \$50. Previous to that time quarterly distributions of \$4 a share were made on the issue.

Ashtabula Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 23.

Cincinnati Street Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Merrimack Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 23.

Copper Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago when dividends were \$1.25 a share.

National Licorice Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 23.

Kentucky Securities declared usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 22.

United States Steel Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Directors of the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Directors of the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Pan American Petroleum declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on the A and B common shares, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Lawton Mills declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 23.

Madison Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 23.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 1 per cent on the common, payable April 2 to stock of record March 23.

Northeastern Yeast Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record March 12.

A stock dividend of 100 per cent was paid on this issue last December. Previous to that time extra distributions of 3 per cent were made in each quarter in addition to the regular 3 per cent rate.

Fleischmann Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Central Coal & Coke Co. has resumed the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Magnolia Petroleum has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

In the previous quarter \$1 was paid.

Maverick Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 23.

Kerr Lake Mines declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Dolores Esperanza Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 10 to stock of record March 30.

Directors of Loft Inc. have voted to pass the quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Eastern Rolling Mills Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Haverhill Gas Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.12 1/2, payable April 2 to stock of record March 22.

R. H. Macy declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

Yadkin River Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 16.

Carolina Power & Light Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred. The common stock payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, March 14—Consols for money were 5 1/2, Grand Trunk 3/4, De Beers 1 1/2 and 3/4. Money was 1 1/4 per cent and discount rates short and three months' bills—2 1/4 to 2 1/8 per cent.

JOHNS-MANVILLE'S BIG GAIN
Johns-Manville Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports profits of \$2,012,528 after federal tax, compared with \$679,473 in 1921.

LIVING COST TREND IN WEST UPWARD

Increases in Price of Food in Big Cities Shown to Be Chief Factor

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 5 (Special Correspondence)—The cost of living in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland and the entire United States turned definitely upward during 1922, according to a report just issued by John Perrin, chairman of the board and federal agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

In the last quarter of the year the cost of living increased in all reporting cities in the west, says Mr. Perrin. From September to December, 1922, the following increases in food, clothing and housing are given by the federal reserve bank head: Food, San Francisco and Oakland 3.1 per cent, Los Angeles 4.0 per cent, Seattle 1.7 per cent, Portland 3.2 per cent, entire United States 1 per cent; housing, San Francisco and Oakland .2 per cent, Los Angeles .2 per cent, Seattle .1 per cent, Portland .06 per cent, entire United States .4 per cent.

Mr. Perrin says: "Livy uniformity in the movement of separate items of the family budget in the five cities can be noted. Declines, where they have persisted, have been small while advances, particularly in foods, furniture and house furnishings, have been relatively large. The reported increase in the total cost of living following the rise in wholesale prices, which was observable during the whole of 1922, is not surprising nor unexpected. According to the United States Bureau of Labor's index numbers they were 13 per cent higher in January, 1923, than in January, 1922."

CENTENNIAL COPPER HAS LOSS IN 1922
The annual report of the Centennial Copper Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a loss for the year of \$52,605, comparing with a loss in 1921 of \$9,945, and in 1920 of \$131,052.

No copper was produced during the year. Net current assets at the close of the year were \$146,023, of which \$132,127 was represented by cash and Government securities.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS IRREGULARITY

CHICAGO, March 14—The irregularity which was evident in Monday's trading, continued in yesterday's livestock market. Cattle were slow with the closing weak on practically all grades. Lambs were also soft. Hogs were in good demand at prices 10 cents to 15 cents higher.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; beef steers, uneven slow; generally steady to weak; closing weak to lower on practically all except good to choice handy weight kind; top 110, weight 1186 pounds; bulk, \$8.40; 1 1/2; fed Nebraska, \$8.75; 1 1/2; fed Colorado, \$8.90; 1 1/2; fed, \$8.40; yearlings scarce; few head, \$9.50; she stock and bulls, strong to 1 1/2 higher; spots more on beef hinders; numerous light beef hinders averaging 600 to 800 pounds, \$7.60; 1 1/2; yearling calves quality considered 25 to 50c higher; steer and feeder, firm; bulk \$8.50; selected half fat breeders averaging 1060 to 1240 pounds for Mineral Point district, \$9.25; bulk canners and cutters, \$13.50; 1 1/2; bulk veal calves to packers, \$9.60; 1 1/2; shippers upward to \$12.50; bulk hologna, \$14.45 to \$2.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; 10 to 15c higher than yesterday's average; closed strong; bulk 150 to 215 pound average, \$8.45; 1 1/2; late top, \$8.60; bulk 225 to 300 pound butchers, \$15.60; 1 1/2; packing sows around \$7.25; 1 1/2; pigs, mostly \$7.60; estimated holdover, \$7.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; fat lambs uneven, weak to 25c lower; top \$14.65, paid by packers for 100 pound Colorado; no strictly choice handyweight kind offered; bulk woolled lambs, \$14.60; 1 1/2; two loads clipped lambs, \$11.75, with heavier at \$9.75; heavy woolled lambs mostly \$12.75; 1 1/2; yearlings and sheep, steady; choice 85 pound fed yearlings, \$15.40; two loads desirable 106-pound ewes, \$8.60; other kind mostly \$7.50; 1 1/2; aged weathers \$8.50 with some two-year-olds up to \$10.75, feeding and shearing lambs, steady; two cars 70 pound averaged \$1.50 on country account.

GRAIN MARKET ADVANCES TO HIGHER LEVEL
CHICAGO, March 14—Wheat averaged a little higher in price today during the early dealings, an advance in Liverpool quotations tending to bring about some buying.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4 higher, with May \$1.19 1/4 to \$1.19 1/2, and July \$1.14 1/4 to \$1.14 1/2, was followed by a slight sag and then by a general upturn above yesterday's finish.

Corn and oats, awayed with wheat. After opening unchanged to 3/4c higher, May 73 1/4 to 73 1/2, the corn market eased somewhat and then scored slight gains all around.

STABILITY—SERVICE—PROGRESS
The Company is owned by the Policyholders, to whom this report is made.

The Company's 1922 expense rate was the lowest in its history. The Policyholders' 1923 dividends are the largest yet declared.

Assets \$906,397,224

Behind your policy, whether it be for \$100 or \$100,000, stands this tremendous sum of never-idle millions—a guaranty as safe as the government itself.

Real Estate Mortgages—Over 49,000, amounting to \$325,000,000
(Average per loan about \$6,500.)

During 1922 the following loans were made:

On farms \$33,100,000
Crops were planted, farms bought or improved and thousands of homes made happier because of these loans.

On dwellings and apartments 48,700,000
These loans aided in relieving the housing shortage by providing homes for 16,671 families.

On other city properties 17,800,000
Total \$99,600,000

U. S. Government Bonds \$104,000,000
The Company also owns \$15,000,000 in Canadian government bonds.

Railroad, Public Utility and other Securities \$340,000,000
An investment in transportation development and in community service—such as telephones, telegraphs, electric light and power systems, schools, parks, good roads, etc.

Liabilities \$870,596,351
These consist chiefly in reserves and other obligations to policyholders.

Surplus—For the further protection of policyholders \$35,800,873

Paid Policyholders in 1922 \$87,000,000
Paid-for Business in 1922 \$1,311,000,000
The largest in the history of the Company.

OTTAWA TAKES FIRST CONTEST

**Causes Surprise by Defeating
Toronto Granites — Second
Game Tomorrow Night**

TORONTO, March 14 (Special).—The Toronto Granites will enter the second game tomorrow night with the Ottawa St. Patricks better prepared to meet the unexpected opposition experienced in the first contest of their Allan Cup elimination series, and determined to overcome the one-rounder.

lead which the latter holds by its victory here, last night by the score of

The winning team was not expected to extend the locals, and when the second period ended without either team scoring, the opinion was that the Allan Cup holders would start a scoring bee in the final 20 minutes.

Even when Ottawa scored the opening goal of the game, there was no doubt among the local supporters as to the ultimate result, and the scoring of the second goal of the game by Granites was looked upon as the first of many. Visions of a tie game became numerous as the end of the game approached.

The main reasons for the Granites' defeat was their over-confidence, the persistent checking of St. Patricks, and some remarkable work in the visitor's goal by Byrne. The visitors played hockey of a very clever brand and their defense system was more than the Granites could solve, except on a few occasions and then Byrne

The visitors adopted a defensive game from the start and forced the locals to carry the attack to them, and they generally broke away with one-man rushes, except when there was only the Granite defense to defeat. When not in possession, they stayed back in their own end of the rink, and the formation they made was a hard one to penetrate. They back-checked strongly. On the attack, Touhey at ring wing and O'Connor were the most

prominent, while Burnett showed some great checking in center ice.

Fox, Munro, and Watson were the best for the locals, who made a disappointing showing. They missed several good openings in front of the Ottawa goal and their individual attacks proved easy for Ottawa to break up. Although they had more shots on goal than did their opponents, only one was successful, for Byrne was a veritable stone wall.

Burnett scored the first goal on a pass from Touhey and the second was

OTTAWA TORONTO

Brenot, O'Connor, lw	fw. Rodden, McCannery
Burnett, McCann, g	c. Smith, Ramsay
Touhey, rw	lw. Watson
Dunfield, ld.	rd. Fox
Roos, rd.	ld. Munro
Byrne, g	g. Cameron

Score—Ottawa St. Patricks 2, Toronto 1

NEW YORK MAYOR
IS VICE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, March 13—Mayor J. F. Hylan today accepted the vice-presidency for 1923 of the Union Printers' International Baseball League, which will hold its thirteenth tournament in New York from Aug. 4 to 11. Plans for the event were discussed at a con-

ference with J. J. Dallas of Boston, president of the league, and a committee from the printers' local baseball association.

The league's membership, largest in the world, includes Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Ham-

Although the Garry Herrmann trophy, donated by A. G. Herrmann of Cincinnati in 1908 was finally won by Boston, Mr. Herrmann has presented the league with a new perpetual trophy, beginning with this year's tournament.

BOWDOIN ELECTS MIGUEL
BRUNSWICK, Me., March 14—A. J. Miguel of Manchester, Mass., yesterday was elected captain of the Bowdoin College hockey team for next year.

NEW Easter
Modes are
here in their

here in their
most attractive
versions at most
moderate prices.

THOMPSON, BELDEN
& COMPANY

Omaha, Nebraska



THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New York Art News

Special from Monitor Bureau

STILL another New York, March 12 reached New York to prove that of all things indigenous to the Russian consciousness color and design take precedence. Leon Gaspard's paintings, now at the Milch Galleries, inform us, in these delightful terms, of the pageantry that flows through the Russian mind in the morning streets of Peking and initiate the puzzled artist in the art of outdoor sketching. Mr. Gaspard has amassed a unique store of pictorial data in his peregrinations and has built from them artistic conclusions of a high order. The glowing madders and vermilion that the Chinese banners and ceremonial robes throw to the breeze, the pale blues of palanquins, the jade greens and delicate mauves of headgear and flowing silks he has used in rich variety in depicting marriage processions and street scenes in the morning streets of Peking.

In Canton, too, and in Tientsin, the picturesque—and there apparently is nothing else—has stirred the painter equally and there are delightful glimpses of city gates and temples, streets and shops, the thousand and one colorful details of the Chinese crowd. In Siberia, where the colors of the peasants' costumes seem even brighter against the snowy carpet, and in Smolensk, his native city, he has continued his record of native pageantry. "Manchurian Forest" is a glimpse of stately, ancient pines, under whose beneficent sledge glides, cutting the white silence with crack and jingle. Mr. Gaspard has found among the North American Indians a close racial similarity to these people of the East and in a large triptych has painted a Navajo fair in full swing, a group of men and horses in full regalia and backed by encircling mountain ranges. Many studies of individual types round out the exhibition, which has the double advantage of feasting the eye and of instructing in the lore of other lands.

At the Macbeth Galleries the

familiar charms of Emil Carlsen's marines and still life paintings are again disclosed. The refinement of his technique, the delicacy of his tone and color have ever won him an admiring following. The pots and pans, porcelains and jades, fruits and flowers which usually serve for his arrangements seem of secondary interest to the rare color harmonies and textural delights which he evolves. His seascapes, although of such differing nature, possess like qualities of tone and color and invariably disclose white-capped sea and cloud-flecked sky radiant in the circumambient blueness of midsummer. It is never a surging, smiting sea that Mr. Carlsen paints, nor any ominous haze that he scatters over it. It is just a world serenely smiling like some powdery blue Chinese bowl, content in the knowledge of its beauty. Several landscapes bring forth the same tender sentiment, but tree trunks and foliage have not spoken to this artist as have the curling waves and azure heavens, nor disclosed their inmost beauty.

Claude Monet, who once a long time ago labeled one of his paintings "Impression" and sent it to a Paris exhibition, is seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries in many phases of his art which came eventually to establish the so-called school of impressionism. Landscapes dated 1868 and 1872 show him a follower of the monochromatic school then in vogue, and it is interesting to trace the loosening process of technique and palette that the years evolved. Already in 1884 he had come into his "atmospheric" note of painting, as seen in a landscape of haystacks and fields of waving grass. Then on, step by step, to the series of palpitating, bluish River Thames views and the Rouen Cathedral group of 10 years later. His water lily set which spreads over a considerable period is represented by two examples and the climax of the exhibition comes in one of the Venetian set done in 1908, a view of the Ducal Palace from steps of San Giorgio, a tremulous, opalescent poetization of this lovely spot. This picture brought back vividly to this reviewer the days when he too sat on this spot painting the same scene, while Monet worked at a few yards' distance perhaps engaged on this very canvas. R. P.



Monument to Brazilian Poet, Olava Bilac, Designed by William Zadig, and Erected at Sao Paulo

sat there since 1879. It has lent the Salle de Gabriel to the Beaux-Arts.

Music in Manchester

MANCHESTER, Eng., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The attendance at the chamber concerts founded by Hamilton Hart and the Catterall Quartet has steadily increased since their inauguration, and at the fourth concert of the season there were many more people than could find seats in the Lesser Free Trade Hall.

In the Hallé concerts, Mr. Busoni and Frederick Dawson had to cancel their engagements. For the latter, William Murdoch was the substitute, and he undertook, not to upset the program, to play the Schumann piano concerto which Mr. Dawson had chosen. It was kind of Mr. Murdoch, especially as this work had not been heard at these concerts for more than 10 years, but the concerto would have sounded much more attractive if the pianist had had it in his memory and had not been obliged to depend upon the score for his rendering.

Two new works were introduced of rather unusual interest—a symphonic poem "La Procession Nocturne," by Henri Rabaud, and an arrangement of Brahms' "Liebeslieder" waltzes for orchestra and chorus by the young composer, Gerrard Williams. The work made a very favorable impression. It is in effect another setting of the Faust legend, dealing with the episode of the Feast of St. John's Eve, and the music is mostly in solemn march time. Mr. Williams' arrangement of the waltzes is clever work, but is open to the objection that if Brahms had wanted to write them for chorus and orchestra he would have done it himself.

Bach's Mass in B minor appears now to have taken its proper place as a work that calls for an annual performance at the Hallé concerts. The performance was such as to make it difficult to repeat some weaknesses in the chorus.

Dohnanyi and Liszt

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23—Ernest von Dohnanyi, playing the Liszt B minor sonata at the last of his two recitals at Wigmore Hall, held the attention of his audience from beginning to end of what is often considered an abstract and indefinite piece of music. He gave a beautiful presentation of every phrase and melody, and lent a freshness of technique that even relieved one or two of those portentous moments which one invariably connects with this master in his more important flights.

The program also included Beethoven's Polonaise in C major and two of the shorter sonatas, the early F major, Op. 2, and the beautiful E major, Op. 109. Both were played with delightful spontaneity.

Some scholarly compositions of the concert-giver terminated the recital. In these one feels that M. Dohnanyi has not emerged from the musical thought of last century's giants; although deftly and musically put together they do not strike an original note.

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Reactions of a Reader

THE matter presented itself in this guise. If a person must read a story of the middle west, he might safely select Edgar Lee Masters with expectations that he would prove the least repellent. "Skeeters Kirby" (New York: The Macmillan Company), dealing with the adventures of Mitch Miller's pal, held promise. At the outset it is agreeable enough reading. A sincere and simple tale of family relationships, family removals from one town to another in search of richer prospects. It has insight and power. The lawyer, Skeet's father, is real, so is the boy's grandmother; they alone. The first shudder comes with the approach of Winifred, Skeet's first love and an unspeakable prig. Then Skeet treads a dull and devious way through school, a print shop, several lawyers' offices before he sets up his own. He is steadily in revolt against tasks thrust upon him, for we are asked to believe that he longs to write. Why doesn't he? When the book closes and we feel we have seen him through a world of experience, still we are told that he has not started to "find himself." Beginning with that infant prodigy, Winifred, the long procession of women characters ends with Becky, the exasperating. We cannot feel that a woman has invariably to dance up hill and down dale, playing hide-and-seek around tree trunks, in order adequately to express her bucolic abandon. Becky, in short, is absurd. But it's no matter; for Skeet loses her as he loses everybody and everything. All that remains to him is that at last he has written some of his long suppressed fancies and is to publish them under an assumed name. Why should Mr. Masters have set forth these adventures of Skeeters Kirby? They are utterly unworthy of Mitch Miller. Perhaps it was done to vent his dislike and distrust of the gentlemen of the law. That, to be sure, he does in whole-sale fashion.

Of course, it is distinctly careless to be discovered reading The Saturday Review for Jan. 20. But it is worth the confession. For in it Gerald Gould is reviewing "Middlemarch," in Blackwood's Standard Edition, reviewing it as though it were a new book. And the best part of all is that he had actually not read it before. How beguiling! The mere spectacle of anyone confronted today, in the midst of what is often considered an abstract and indefinite piece of music. He gave a beautiful presentation of every phrase and melody, and lent a freshness of technique that even relieved one or two of those portentous moments which one invariably connects with this master in his more important flights.

Although the plot and conversation, in E. M. Forster's "A Room With a View," soon begin to meander in maudlin fashion, the book is refreshing in its daring. Daring in a novel, it appeals to most of us. For instance, this author refers coolly to Sir Harry Otway, "who need not be described." I, for one, warm to that joyously. For, indirectly, that is a most adequate description, developed by certain adroit allusions as the story proceeds. But, half-way along, the book becomes merely silly. And Mr. Forster, like "The Author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden," in her latest book, had an opportunity to be hugely entertaining.

The World's Classics, issued by Humphrey Milford, will soon include three little known works from the Russian—"A Russian Gentleman," "Years of Childhood," and "A Russian

THEATRICAL

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Schoolboy," all by Serge Aksakoff. Now that we all have such a fair for things Russian, these books should be widely read. They are happy pictures of life in rural Russia, toward the early part of the nineteenth century, altogether delightful, with but little of the degradation and the depression so often encountered in the literature of this people. They fill in vividly certain little explored corners of Russian life.

He was engaging a young woman to sell books in his rare book department. Never having sold anything before, to say nothing of rare books, she was somewhat timorous. Particularly as to reading the mysterious cipher which indicated the price of each book. But to one requirement she could aspire. The chief had said he wished someone, with or without experience, but someone who knew "Robinson Crusoe" from "Swiss Family Robinson." A standard worthy of emulation by other rare book sellers.

To the bookish, few things are more alluring than book catalogues. The rank and file of us are obliged to restrain our impulses. Therefore, the joy of the purchaser is not for us. But there is much satisfaction to be had from the descriptions of various items, the marking with deep black strokes such as we especially covet. Dunster House Bookshop, Cambridge, Mass., has recently issued a small catalogue, beautifully printed, mentioning only a few of its treasures. Even the casual perusal of it is a delightful sensation. It was either the proprietor of this bookshop, or of one of New York's more exclusive shops, who boasted not long ago that he did not admit a dull book to his shelves. It matters enormously that someone has taken such a laudable stand.

M. W.

London Stage Notes

London, Feb. 23

Special Correspondence
WITH a good sense that is not often encountered, Miss Marie Tempest has, instead of scolding them, accepted the unanimously adverse verdict of the critics upon her recent production of "Good Gracious, Annabelle" at the Duke of York's Theatre. She has accordingly decided to withdraw the piece and replace it by something better calculated to make an appeal to the present audience. Her choice may fall either on a revival of Clyde Fitch's clever comedy, "The Truth," or on Cosmo Gordon-Lennox's adaptation of "The Marriage of Kitty," each of which proved successful on its original production. There's still a public for them.

Miss Irene Vanbrugh and her husband, Dion Boucicault, are leaving England in March for a prolonged tour in South Africa and Australia. They are being given a "send-off" dinner by members of the Ex-Students' Club of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, with Sir Squire Bancroft in the chair. Their last present appearance in England has been at a special matinee organized on behalf of King George's Pension Fund for actors and actresses.

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Detroit Symphony

Plays Korngold Suite

DETROIT, Mich., March 11 (Special Correspondence)—The program of the eleventh pair of Detroit Symphony concerts given March 8 and 9, with Maria Ivogun as soloist, was as follows:

Brahms, Third Symphony in F major.
Mozart, Scene and Rondo, "Mia speranza adorata."
Korngold Suite, "Much Ado About Nothing" (first time in Detroit).
Strauss, Zerkow's Aria from "Ariadne auf Naxos."
Chabrier, "España" Rhapsody.

Interest seemed to center principally in the Korngold suite, in which, incidentally, Mr. Gabriowitch showed his abilities to the best advantage during this program. The work is, of course, decidedly of the modern school, but withal, the young composer has kept well within the bounds of any old school musician's understanding and enjoyment and has used lovely melodies that do not come as mere glimpses but remain coherently sustained. Especially is this true in "The Brides" and "The Garden Scene"—which is a little gem of the purest water. The "March of the Watch" is delightfully grotesque, while the "Folk Song" with its jolly both in rhythm and orchestration, ends unexpectedly with about half a dozen melodious measures of soft legato that suddenly flare up in the last fortissimo chord. The score calls for a very small orchestra, composed of strings, woodwinds and horns, piano and organ.

Next in importance were Mme. Ivogun's two seldom sung arias—both demanding a thoroughly schooled coloratura singer. The charming little artist met all the requirements and displayed an extraordinary accuracy of pitch and a soft, free quality that made even her thrills a source of decided satisfaction. The Strauss was exquisitely orchestrated for small orchestra and piano, and suited Mme. Ivogun's youthful voice. With the exception of the second movement, which she rarely ever played, the symphony did not come up to Mr. Gabriowitch's high mark in Brahms interpretation. There seemed to be a lassitude manifested all through the work.

From Haydn to Ravel

Goes Chicago Program

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 12—Joseph Haydn is heard but seldom at the concerts of orchestral organizations in these days of progressivism, but there can be no doubt that the "Oxford" symphony by that master, which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra performed at its concert, March 9 and 10, fell upon ears that welcomed its artless and refreshing tunefulness. That and the overture to Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," which preceded it, were products of an age which believed that the mission of music was to comfort and console, and not, as in our own, to bewilder and to shock. It is true, indeed, that it is sometimes stimulating to be shocked, but it is

Opéra de Versailles

Likely to Be Revived

PARIS, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Versailles is à l'ordre du jour. Since M. Lapauze denounced the bad state of the famous Château a revived interest has been taken here and abroad in the dwelling of the Roi-Soleil. Now that the credit of the principal feature of her scheme of art, in which also figured the Ballade and Polonaise by Vieuxtemps and smaller works by Chopin, Moszkowski and Paganini. If Miss Rubinstein is not yet a finished performer, she is at least a highly interesting one.

The recitals of the week numbered among them one in which Erna Rubinstein offered a program of pieces for violin. This talented artist made the G minor concerto by Bruch the principal feature of her scheme of art, in which also figured the Ballade and Polonaise by Vieuxtemps and smaller works by Chopin, Moszkowski and Paganini. If Miss Rubinstein is not yet a finished performer, she is at least a highly interesting one.

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THE HOME FORUM

Hearn's Romance of Words

TWO qualities among the several which go to make up what we call charm in literature are felicitously united in the letters written by Lafcadio Hearn. One of these is a sense of intimate contact between writer and reader, such as one always finds in reading the personal letters of a man of genius; and another is a touch of the rare and exotic, something which for the time being transports one to far-away lands.

Lafcadio, his unusual name is less romantic than the actual career of the man. He was born on one of the Ionian Islands (from which the name was derived), of an Irish father and a Greek mother. "Half these Greeks," he writes, "are mixed with Turks and Arabs. I don't know how much of an Oriental mixture I may have." And the life that followed was one of nomadic adventure. Going into journalism, he came to Cincinnati, then went to Martineau, to Philadelphia, and finally found his home in Japan, the country with which his name is now forever associated. He married a Japanese wife, and devoted his life to teaching English in the Japanese schools and universities and to literary pursuits.

For a man of such varied circumstance we should expect something uncommon, and Hearn does not disappoint. His several volumes of literary criticism, embodying the substance of lectures to his students, are of a beautiful clarity which makes one wonder if every critic would not profit by an apprenticeship of teaching his own literature to foreign students. His books on Japan are justly famous, but most fascinating of all are his letters, with their light but sure touch on many subjects, revealing the writer's personality; unfolding, in the words of a critic, "the wide range of his mental excursions, his insatiable curiosity, the dignity and beauty of his character, the gradual deepening and purifying of the graver aspect of his thought."

Hearn was in some ways the most lonely of men, and it is through his correspondence that he comes in touch with his own world. He had been cut off from most of his friends; the students he found unresponsive outwardly. His wife, whom he loved tenderly, was never able, because of difference of language and traditions, to share in his inmost thoughts. The lovely little letters that he writes to her are vastly pathetic, so like are they to the letters he might have written to a child. So, except for his intercourse with a few friends, he withdrew more and more into the world of art and books and his own fancies.

Long as he lived in Japan, he felt

convinced that no outsider could ever understand its inscrutable people, and he always doubted his power to explain them. And yet to most of us he is the most perfect interpreter of Japan to the West. With the Occidentalized Japan he has scant patience. "There is a dear old Tempo man. Today was his seventeenth birthday. Soon there will be no more of these lovely old men—nothing but addled young sports. There will be no hearts after a time (among the men). Waterbury watches will be substituted instead. These will be cheap and cold, but will keep up a tolerably regular ticking."

It is the old Japan that he loves, with its superstitions, its quaintness, and beauty, its love of children, even

fragrance of a pale rosebush, a companion of the lilac in my garden.

A triquet swells from the throat of a young swallow, high perched on the telegraph wires, as he greets the colorful dawn of the new day.

As I dress, I can hear the tidying of the little village of Yvorne. The streets are being swept, and the swish, swish of the long brooms beat time in rhythm, the only sounds in the still air save the trilling of the swallow. Those long street brooms beat time in rhythm, the only sounds in the still air save the trilling of the swallow. Those long street brooms beat time in rhythm, the only sounds in the still air save the trilling of the swallow.

Beautiful contralto tones peal from the village bells when the sweeping has ceased, as though to announce the

Flushed Tanagras

(For H. D.)

Drenched in sharp moonlight, whiter than silver cross against the snow, whiter than wool-combed seas, at first they seem stone-polished lyrics, gestures frozen in space.

Then the arrested moment glows with the inner light that filters through a thin ivory vase—half shine, half shadow.

And the still, flower-like figures, trembling tanagras, flush into sudden life, scattering a spray of glistening notes from violet-perfect throats.

—Louis Untermeyer, in "Roast Leviathan."

carpet of juicy green moss, well-hidden by delicate pink flowers.

In the pools wild duck swam about, mirrored in the bright water; overhead flight after flight of migrating birds passed on their endless journeys—flapping and crackling they disappeared to the northward, bound for lands that men have never yet seen, the preserves where they breed. Wild swans came sweeping down and dashed with hoarse cries upon the bright surface of the lagoon.

And out at sea, wherever one might look, over the flat green land and the white shore, gulls were soaring in their light and graceful flight.

The ocean lay calm, smooth, bright as a mirror, deep blue; out at sea floated the white ice, stained almost pink by the low rays of the sun, while in the shadows it was blue, dark-blue,

The Grace of Courtesy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no sweeter flower growing in the garden of Love than that of courtesy, which, simply defined, is loving consideration of others. It lubricates the rust, hard places in human experience, and makes an otherwise almost unbearable circumstance seem easier. It is manifest in the kindly, gentle voice heard over the telephone in response to everyday calls, instead of the impatient, irritable one, easily provoked because it is discommoded for the moment. It is seen in the accommodating, smiling salesman or saleswoman in a crowded department store, and in the equally gracious, considerate customer, who does not ask or demand more than is due from those employed, because of his or her advantage as patron. A postman in a city neighborhood, whenever he meets a member of a home where he delivers mail, smiles and lifts his hat, occasionally passing a few words regarding the sunshine. Unconsciously, he thus helps to lift discouragement and loneliness from those with whom he comes in contact, showing the healing power of courtesy.

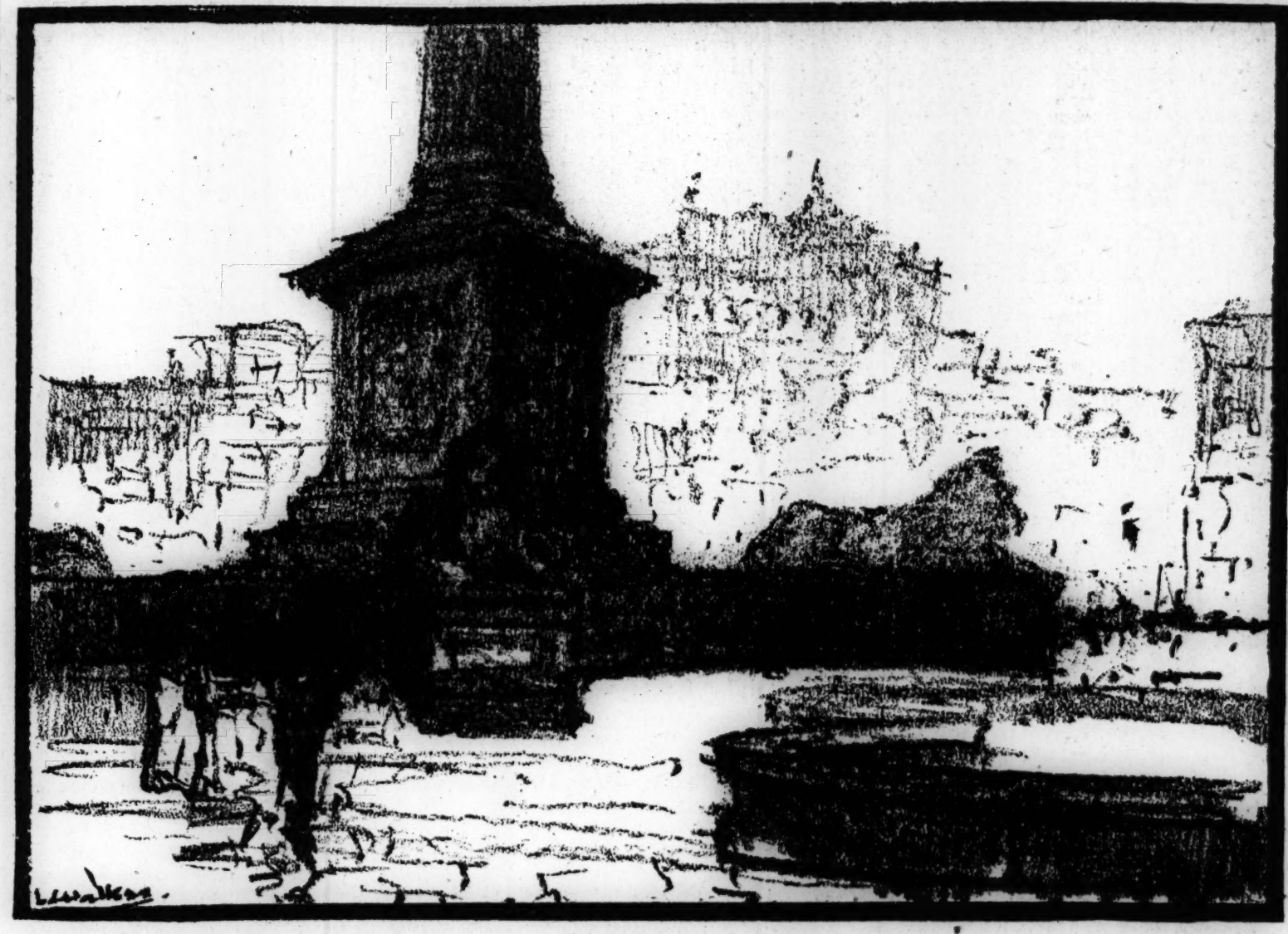
A little girl was frequently told by her mother that her mother's father had taught her in childhood always to be courteous, saying that politeness was the most useful coin there was that it brought much in return. All through life, this mother expressed much of courtesy; and in later years, when she needed much care, she never failed to be considerate and gracious, making it easier for those serving her, and insuring for herself a welcome wherever she was placed. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 274): "Dear reader, right thinking, right feeling, and right acting—honesty, purity, unselfishness—in youth tend to success, intellectuality, and happiness in manhood. To begin rightly enables one to end rightly, and thus it is that one achieves the Science of Life, demonstrates health, holiness, and immortality."

Many have a mistaken idea that courtesy may cover deceit, and that frankness amounting almost to rudeness indicates honesty. Such is far from true. We are being honest with our true selves, the reflection of all that is good, only when we are being unselfish, lovingly considering others. In the busy business world, where push and indifference to another's comfort seem to prevail, one needs very earnestly to know that God is

there; that what we see with the material eyes is not true, but only the counterfeit of the real man, who always expresses consideration; that all of God's children are at-one in God, His law governing all His ideas in harmony, love, and kindness. If one has understanding enough not to respond to the meanness about him of reaching out for self first, last, and always, but to let into his consciousness some of the love and courtesy that is God's legacy to His children, he can do his bit in leavening the lump of human kindness. Started in one human breast this will reach far and wide in its purifying, health-giving mission to mankind.

Some think that it is not their nature, as they express it, to be polite; that they cannot think to do the little acts of kindness and courtesy which with others seem to come so easily. There is a remedy for all the shortcomings and ills of human kind, and it is contained in the little word of four letters—love. Mrs. Eddy says in Miscellany (p. 160): "The heart that beats mostly for self is seldom alight with love." So there is our remedy—to let go of selfishness, and in its place to desire and be willing to do something for others. Whenever we have such desire, there will be a way of expressing it.

Courtesy adorns one as surely as do the accomplishments of letters or the arts; indeed, its sweet odors attract where intellect fails. That politeness which is only a veneer to one's real feelings, which is apparently gracious only as it expects to receive favors in return, is not true courtesy; and it should not be allowed to masquerade as such. The true metal rings true; and the counterfeit cannot deceive for long. As the reflection of God, good man possesses all the qualities of divine Mind. Men only need to awaken to know that those qualities are theirs, claim them, and demonstrate them in practical everyday experience. We cannot afford to think for one moment that any good we see reflected in others does not belong to us; for all have the same source of being, the same Father-Mother God, who is impartial to His offspring. As surely as we establish in thought our true relationship with our Maker, will good be unfolded to us; we shall be conscious of it, for it is always there. That warm-hearted disciple, Peter, in exhorting his brethren said, "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous."



Trafalgar Square

Drawn by L. Walker

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its streets "so narrow that I could jump from the second story of my hotel into the second story of the opposite building. But the vistas are delightfully picturesque." And the happiness! The one that has said that the Japanese are the happiest people in the world was superlatively true. It is the old Greek soul again.

The letters are not always of Japan; often he writes a criticism of the book that he has just been reading, as of Loti: "Drop the shell of the man—the outer husk—and within glows the marvelous, subtle, luminous winged soul of the Latin race." Carlyle he finds hard reading. "One feels as if traveling over broken rocks and boulders hidden by scrub. But there are lightning flashes in that apocalyptic style of his which reveal infinite things. I read only for the flashes." And indeed Hearn's own style is one of flashes of penetration and intuition.

Most delicate are his bits of description. "European art does not seem to me to have ever caught the soul of snow as the Japanese art has—with its fantasticities, its wizardisms." He has written a paper on dragon-flies, which seem to have made a peculiar impression on his fancy; he describes a woman, "graceful as a dragon-fly, with a voice like the tinkling of a crystal wind bell." Again "Oh, you must be happy today! The sunshine is whiter. Emerald and ruby lightnings—the flash of dragon-flies, are playing everywhere. All the shadows are sharp as the edge of a knife."

One cannot read far without realizing that Hearn was a follower of the French school, with its emphasis on "le mot juste." Time and again he writes of the arduousness of his labors. One of the most famous passages in the Letters shows us the way in which he loved words. He is answering a criticism made of his tendency to introduce Japanese words into his English prose. "For my words have colour, form, character. They have faces, parts, manners, gestures. . . . Because people can not see the colour and tints of words . . . cannot hear the whispering of words, the rustling procession of letters, the dream-flutes and dream-drums which are thinly and weirdly played by words . . . is that any reason why we should not try to make them hear, to make them see, to make them feel? . . . I write for the beloved friends who can see colour in words, can smell the perfume of syllables in blossom, can be shocked with the fine elfish electricity of words. And in the eternal order of things, words will eventually have their rights recognized by the people." C. F. B.

Sunday Morning in Yvorne

The golden sun tells me it is morning. But it is very early, as the gentle stirr indigenous to Sunday in Switzerland have not as yet awakened. The streaming sun brings with it into my room the fragrance of a lilac bush outside the window, and venturing with this coy, shy scent is the bolder

completion of the peasants' task; but really to announce to all the world that it is nine o'clock of a Sunday morning. The bells struck from the tower of the village church by the muscular arms of the garde-police are famous for their beauty of tone in all the mountainous country around.

As I pass along the street, I remark to myself how all the work has ceased, and how still the air is. Little children of the peasants pass me with a rising "Bon jour," stiffly starched in their Sunday linen, walking primly along, fully conscious of the meaning of the day. Large red bows adorn their neatly combed hair, but as they pass I notice that they have the universal little pigtail, nicely plaited and very becoming.

Doorsteps and little persons have been neatly scrubbed, and look proudly toward the sun with an air of duty done. The doorknobs have been washed and polished, and the windows of the houses seem to gleam and shine, saying to the passer-by, "It's Sunday morning."

The peasants come out, dressed in their very best, crosses showing in their clothes where they have been taken from the folds of chests and armchairs. Little clusters of people, young and old, gather in front of doorways and at the corners of streets, and there are many greetings as they bow to each other on their way to church.

Five minutes before eleven, with clearness and precision, the loud sharp notes of the ringing bells renew their sonorous appeal. There is an untuning of the little picturesque knots that have formed in the streets and in front of the houses and by twos and threes, young men and women, old people, and little children, go smilingly but solemnly into the wide-spreading church door.

It is five minutes after eleven. The streets are entirely deserted. Not a peasant, nor a child can be seen, and all the street sounds have ceased. But the organ in the church can be heard, softly playing notes that seem to float in the air, and a number of strong voices are singing together, the little notes running after the sound of the voices as they rise higher and higher in praise.

The River

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A stream of emerald flowing through a mighty city.

Past gleaming towers, Past market place, And under busy bridges,

Past marble station Where trains go forth To Gulf and ocean.

Past huge dark forms Where wheat is stored A little while

Before it passes on To feed the nations; Still on and on Until at last

Its waters mingle With the flood Of Mississippi.

Elmer G. Furbush.

"NO. 1, LONDON." This distinctive title has unaccountably been conferred, time out of mind, upon the Duke of Wellington's house, at Hyde Park Corner, when it is transparently evident that it belongs to Trafalgar Square. Perhaps Sir Robert Peel sought to right an injustice when he declared the square to be "the finest site in Europe." Very probably it is. Though, of course, for less superficial reasons than its physical beauty, which is negligible, Trafalgar Square is peculiarly, in its every outward aspect and function, a great center of London life, forming the gigantic rim of a wheel of which the streets are the spokes, there being more streets than a person can conveniently remember. The Strand, Northumberland Avenue, Whitehall, the approach to the Mall beneath the Admiralty Arch, Cockspur Street, St. Martin's Lane: these come to memory readily enough, but they are not all. By a score of devious ways busses start upon their journeys to remote London suburbs. Yet Trafalgar Square, with all its action, color, sound, remains somber, even grim. It contrives to keep its impression of spacious repose.

For one thing, it is so vast. Pour into it the rushing throngs attendant upon some public demonstration; a recruiting meeting, such as was often held there during the early days of the war, or some political speechmaking, the orators haranguing the crowd from the massive plinth of the Nelson Monument. You see the people, you hear them; yet the square mysteriously devours them, like some mighty magician. It is as unmoved by events as are the oppressively inscrutable Lansdowne lions. Mobs may come and mobs may go, but the square is unchangeable in its fortitude.

Whether you grope your way across the square in a fog which veils beyond recognition familiar contours and so shuts you in that you cannot see your own breath in the biting air; or whether you go jauntily on a spring morning, a song on your lips, just because the wind is kindly and the English sunshine dimly golden: it is always the same. How melancholy compared with frivolous, boisterous Piccadilly Circus, where the flower girls forgo their day and the electric signs flash by night. Trafalgar Square is never light-hearted. For it has a serious mission in the world of England: in enduring brick and stone it typifies the British character—its quiet self-assurance, its poise, its deep, dependable steadfastness.

Waiting for the Ships

The whaling was over.

So there was peace at sea and peace on land; the Eskimos were waiting for the ships.

The sun poured down its rays upon the low shore and baked it warm; it called to life the plant world after its long winter sleep, green things appeared, and buds; in a night the flowers came out—yellow anemones turned their shining heads to the sun, little red flowers burst out in every crack and cranny where they could find shelter, blue harebells nodded their pretty heads in the gentle summer breeze, and underfoot was a

almost blue-black, in sharp contrast with all the white and gold coloring.

And in the far distance, where sky and sea met, the fate morgans sported in its fantastic show, building castles with pinnacles sky-high, but finding them not beautiful enough, shattering them to fragments, and a moment after creating a long, jagged mountain range, on whose steep slopes it built up towers—no enders, restless game.

The Eskimos wandered about looking at all the greenness, at the flowers, yellow, red and blue; they followed with their eyes the hosts of birds rushing northward and they saw the swans on the waters of the lagoon; they saw the gulls, the bright sea and the lovely colours on the ice; their eyes followed the play of the mirage, they saw it but did not take it in, for their whole interest was concentrated on the southern horizon . . . towards the spot where the first mast, the first smoke would appear.

They talked together, wondering whether the white men's magic would be able to keep its strength year after year, whether the white men's great God would have the power time after time to lift the ships up over the horizon; whether—like their own gods—the would not grow tired of his arts and give up—and what then? Awful thought; without him the ships would not be able to make their way to Nuwuk through its barriers of ice.

But listen! One day a shout of joy calls everybody from tents, from hunting or from work. They rush up, big and small, old and young, up to the highest ground, to the only hill in Nuwuk, where a whole row of Eskimos is already standing, shading their eyes with their hands and all turned to the south, while the murmur of their voices reaches those who are running up, who pick up the rhythm and help to swell it into a loud, clear cry: "Umiakpuk kaili—the ships are coming!"

Clever white man, great white man, inimitable white man, how do you do it? What magic did you receive as your birthright? Teach me, let me share your wisdom; I long to learn. Thus thought the angkok of Nuwuk, the dreaded Uyakar, to whom even Sakhawachik had often to give way. —Einar Mikkelsen, in "Frozen Justice." Translated by A. G. Jayne.

The Cathedral in Fiction

Polchester soon began to have an astonishing vitality. . . . I have been asked on many occasions as to its real origin and I can only say that it had no origins. Something of Truro is in it, something of Durham, but in truth it is nakedly Polchester and nowhere else at all.

For some years it was only the Cathedral and its environs that I had at all minutely investigated. The cathedrals of fiction in my memory are not very many. There is that that veiled the mystery of Edwin Drood, and in spite of Dickens's genius it remains I think less as a cathedral than as a background for the wicked Jasper's plots and plans. There is the wonderful Notre Dame of Victor Hugo, there is the Glasgow Cathedral in "Rob Roy"—and there is Barchester. After the publication of my own "Cathedral" I had of course Trollope

thrown up at me a good deal—but I may say not so much as I had expected.

No one will ever beat me in the race of Trollopeans. "Barchester Towers" was one of the first novels I ever read and I will not be able to say how many times I have reread it since that first thrilling occasion. But of all the many impressions that "Barchester Towers" and its companion volumes make upon me the actual Cathedral itself is one of the least vivid. I don't see Barchester Cathedral although I have the best will in the world to do so, and, curiously enough, I have never seen a picture of it. There have been many Trollope illustrations. Not one of them so far as I know has ever made an illustration of the Cathedral—which goes to prove, I think, that the Cathedral itself is not important. —Hugh Walpole, in The Bookman.

Impression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Was it a cloak of grey she wore?
O no no cloak; 'twas sheltering wings,
Softly folded as she came in but spread,
Before she left, in tenderest mercy
O'er my troubled head.

Doubtless she thought she wore a cloak.

'Twas only I, upon whose restlessness her quiet fell,
Knew she had sheltering wings
Softly folded as she came in, but spread
Before she left, in tenderest mercy
O'er my troubled head.

I think if some sweet angel thought Could visible become, 'twould wear A cloak of grey, like sheltering wings Softly folded as it came in, but spread Before it left, in tenderest mercy O'er the troubled head.

Martha E. Simpson.

White

That evening was the evening of the full moon. The garden was an enchanted place where all the flowers seemed white. The lilies, the daphnes, the orange-blossoms, the white stocks, the white pinks, the white roses—you could see these as plainly as in the daytime; but the coloured flowers existed only as fragrance.

The three younger women sat on the low wall at the end of the top garden after dinner, Rose a little apart from the others, and watched the enormous moon moving slowly over the place where Shelley had lived . . . just a hundred years before. The sea quivered along the path of the moon. The stars winked and trembled. The mountains were misty blue outlines, with little clusters of lights shining through from little clusters of homes. In the garden the plants stood quite still, straight and unstirred by the smallest ruffle of air.—From "The Enchanted April."

At Dawn

The delicate fabric of the stars is frayed
Where dawn lets in the light;
And in the scented glade
The thrushes thread day's lattices.

—Richard Middleton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1923

Editorials

The Rise of British Labor

A VOTE in the House of Commons, in which the British Government maintained its ascendancy by the narrow majority of forty-eight, following as it does swiftly upon the loss of three parliamentary seats by the party in power, arouses some expectation of the early fall of the Bonar Law Government. The vote technically involved support of the civil service during the coming year. Actually it hinged upon approval or disapproval of the Cabinet's attitude of benevolent neutrality in the continental situation.

The same eccentricities of procedure, which enable a United States Senator to discuss the propriety of opening the tomb of a bygone Egyptian King while nominally speaking on a motion concerning the ship subsidy, seems to find place in the House of Commons. The question being the support of the civil service, the debate turned wholly on the question as to whether Great Britain should intervene in behalf of Germany, or leave France to do her will.

The Labor Party, now holding undisputed place as the Opposition, is naturally greatly encouraged by this and other recent political phenomena. In this vote it had the support of at least fifty Tory members dissatisfied with the foreign policy of the Government. As the Labor Party's policy is distinctly in favor of such intervention as will end the present situation in the Ruhr, with at least the hope of reviving the trade of Great Britain with Germany, the vote must be regarded as distinctly in approval of that policy. British opinion indeed, as reflected in the press and in politics, seems to be more strongly anti-French than that of the United States. To what extent this is due to economic pressure can only be roughly estimated. The unemployment question is all-important in Great Britain, and naturally the Labor Party holds itself responsible for legislation which may correct that situation. The lack of German trade is reflected in the closing of factories and the multiplication of the number of the unemployed. Hence the attitude of Labor in British politics.

In the United States public opinion is overwhelmingly favorable to France. It may be that this is due quite as much to economic conditions as is the situation in Great Britain, for unemployment has ceased to be an issue in the United States, and has in fact been largely replaced by lack of unskilled labor. In considering the situation in continental Europe, therefore, American opinion is largely influenced by sentimental consideration. It wishes to see economic peace restored and business return to normal, but in the main it holds that the claims of France are just, and that that Nation should not be impeded in her effort to enforce those claims. But so far as party politics is concerned, the issue on which in England the Government is likely to stand or fall has in the United States no place whatsoever.

When Mr. Bonar Law took office at Westminster it was with the assurance to the electorate that the Lloyd George policy of restless activity in all continental affairs would be abandoned. Tranquillity was to be the order of the day. That policy, which is very nearly parallel to that maintained in the United States, seems about to fall before the assaults of the Labor Party, which demands more active intervention. The London Chronicle, which reflects the sentiment of the Lloyd George element, says: "It is difficult not to ask oneself how long this country can safely continue with a Government too timid and halting to stand up in such a case for even our most elementary interests." This apparent espousal of the Labor cause by the former Premier's principal newspaper organ increased the very general expectation that Mr. Lloyd George himself may ultimately find place in the Labor Party.

Indeed, the opinion is apparently universal in England that the old Liberal Party has virtually ceased to exist; that it has become practically the right wing of the Labor Party. Many of its former most prominent public men and journalists make no secret of their affiliation with the organization of which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is the head. To some extent this large infusion of Liberal blood and Liberal ideas makes that party less distinctively a Labor party than it was before. Whether or not its more radical qualities shall be thus obscured, only the history of the next few years can tell. It might conceivably be swallowed up by the flood of incoming Liberals, as twenty years ago the very promising People's Party in the United States was swallowed up when the Democrats made its issues their own. But as matters stand today in England, the Labor Party, though still in the minority, is the one political organization which seems to know what it wants, and is insistent upon the fulfillment of its desires. In a period when the public mind is obviously in revolt against quibbling, evasion, and "pussyfooting" of every sort, this attitude of clear understanding of purpose and determination to effect its ends may well make the Labor Party triumphant in England.

The Play Parliament in Winnipeg

REMARKABLE success has attended the Boys' Parliament in Winnipeg, Canada, indicating a keen desire on the part of the youth and citizens of Manitoba to further the development and training of Canada's future citizens. Occupying the thoughts of the boys thus with public questions and training them in government activities is, without doubt, leading them to consider their municipal and community duties of primary importance. The Boys' Parliament, striking a careful balance between work and play, in reality deals with problems of vital importance to

the youth of the Dominion, while the opinions expressed by the boys themselves in debate before the House, on matters relating to their own welfare and advancement, may well serve to direct the policies of the men governing the affairs of the country through the medium of the provincial parliaments.

It is but natural, perhaps, that this play parliament should approach more nearly to the ideal than the regular legislatures, because it is free from their practical difficulties. The aim of those promoting the project was to increase interest in the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training, which in the past five years has done much to raise the status of Canada's youths, resulting in their taking a greater interest in community affairs and obtaining an enlarged point of view from every angle.

Courage, loyalty, integrity, prudence—these are qualities considered necessary for the youth qualified to be a leader in the Boys' Parliament. Surely even a "make believe" game such as this is, having as its foundation such firm characteristics, cannot help directing the thoughts and feet of the young boys toward the high goal of unselfish service for the best good of the greatest number.

READJUSTMENT of commercial relations through special treaties is the order of the day in Europe. Hardly a week passes without the signature of a new trade treaty being announced. Thus there was recently signed a new commercial agreement between Italy and Switzerland. Between France and Switzerland there has arisen, on the other hand, a situation that is perhaps without precedent. It is of special interest at this time because it

The Franco-Swiss Tariff Deadlock

is directly due to the new vogue of giving the voters greater control over international relations. As a substitute for the old "Free Zones" along the border, a new convention with certain reciprocity concessions was signed on Aug. 7, 1921. On March 29, 1922, it was ratified by the Swiss Federal Council, the vote being 85 to 76. On Feb. 2 of this year, upon the urgent request of the French Government, and despite protests from the Savoy deputies, it was also approved by the French Chamber of Deputies. But now Switzerland has a referendum system making its Government action subject to popular review, and on Feb. 18 the convention was rejected in a special election by a large majority. There the matter stands.

In these negotiations a number of historical events have acquired a distinct news interest. A glance at the map will show that Geneva is situated in a sharp corner of Switzerland, nearly surrounded by French territory. In 1798, it was occupied by French troops, and during the First Empire it was the seat of the French Department of Leman. After the fall of Napoleon in 1815, it was restored to Switzerland, receiving at the same time free-trade rights with the adjoining French district of Gex, lying between the Jura Mountains and Lake Leman. The next year it acquired similar rights in the Savoy district to the south, which was not then French. These are the two "Small Zones" of which Geneva is the natural commercial center, and on which it, reciprocally, relies for food supplies.

Then there is the "Large Zone," consisting of the former Duchy of Savoy, to the inhabitants of which Napoleon III in 1860 granted special free-trade rights with the adjoining Canton of Geneva as an inducement to vote "Yes" in the plebiscite on the provisions of the Treaty of Turin transferring Savoy and Nice from the recently restored Kingdom of Italy to France. In this matter Switzerland has no treaty rights. It is a French domestic arrangement, and on Feb. 2, 1923, overriding the formal objections of 168 communes out of 203 in Savoy, the Chamber of Deputies voted, 424 against 7, to suppress this régime and to make the tariff line coincide with the frontier. As a recompense the Savoyards are to receive out of the duty revenues an annual allowance for public purposes during the next thirty years at the rate of forty francs per inhabitant, plus the number of Savoy soldiers who fell in the war.

What is going to happen next? Regardless of his pre-occupation with the Ruhr, Premier Poincaré was present at all the "Free Zone" debates in the Chamber, and on Feb. 2 in his final appeal for a ratification he said:

Three years these negotiations have lasted. In the meantime the Convention of 1860, which regulated Franco-Swiss trade relations, has expired, so that if you repudiate this agreement we shall have nothing ahead of us tomorrow. That will mean a tariff war between France and Switzerland.

To a direct question by Deputy Borel of Savoy as to what he would do in case the Swiss people voted "No," he replied evasively.

Side by side with their masters, asking no questions, expecting no rewards, ready to serve, mankind's dumb friends, the adventuresome horse and the cautious mule, go with him willingly when he fares forth to achieve fortune and possibly fame in some untold undertaking. They go with him into war, they carry him and his camp upon expeditions into unexplored countries, and they toil with him when he delves and digs for the hidden treasures stored away in the earth. Through deep snows, up and down rugged mountains, across scorching deserts and into deep swamps, the faithful animals lead or follow as they are directed.

And yet it is undeniable that in the heedless desire to profit as quickly and as greatly as possible, those whom these animals serve too often forget that something is due in return. But it is encouraging to know that because of recent disclosures regarding conditions in the oil fields in the southern sections of the United States, definite efforts are being made by representatives of

humane organizations to impress the wisdom, if not the necessity, of making provision for the care and comfort of animals used in the development of new wells and the transportation of their products.

In the State of Arkansas, for instance, where there has been great activity recently in opening producing wells, the first and most important problem to be solved is that of transportation. These new fields are frequently miles distant from a railroad, and often in sections where there are no roads of any kind. Machinery must be hauled in and the oil carted out. Thousands upon thousands of splendid horses and mules have been taken into these new fields to be used in drawing heavy loads over roads which at some seasons of the year are next to impassable. Pitiful stories have been told of abuses carelessly or wantonly inflicted upon these animals, and it is in an effort to alleviate them that courageous and unselfish men and women have enlisted to carry the gospel of kindness into the camps.

It is encouraging to note that there has been an awakening among those in authority in Arkansas to the necessity of immediate action. Already the effects are apparent. In one instance, at least, the Chamber of Commerce in the town nearest a new field has taken steps to build a highway over which heavy loads may be drawn with comparative ease. Humane societies have been formed, and special officers have been assigned to prevent cruelties and needless hardships. In the schools for both whites and Negroes, the children (and the teachers as well) are learning lessons of kindness and consideration. The simple text in these schools might be the Golden Rule. The lesson to be learned is that the rule should be applied impartially and universally. It works wonderfully in the animal kingdom.

WESTERN art ideals are assertive. While the citizens of Cody, Wyo., named for the famous scout and plainsman, "Buffalo Bill" (William F.) Cody, may not claim to know all that is known or all that may be learned regarding sculpture, they, like some critics of music or the other arts, admit with characteristic and possibly pardonable reluctance that they know what they like, and that they want only that. Knowing that they have a cherished memory of Buffalo Bill astride a western cayuse or Indian pony, they declare with some emphasis that they do not care to see him represented as mounted upon a horse of a type unknown in the west when Cody was winning fame.

They profess to admire the beautiful animal designed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of New York, but insist that it is, if a true type, one of which they have no actual intimate knowledge. The thoroughbred seen on the race tracks and in the parks of eastern cities has had, at least until recently, no place on the prairies and in the foothills of the west, according to their view, and they do not hesitate to say that they disapprove of the effort to substitute what they call a misfit in furnishing, in enduring bronze, a mount for the hero of the trail.

It cannot be said that they are unappreciative or without their rights. They might as reasonably argue that it would be incongruous to provide, in the Sherman equestrian statue at the entrance to Central Park on Fifth Avenue in New York, or in the Washington statue in the Boston Public Garden, animals of a type distinctly different from those portrayed by the sculptors. There is an eternal fitness which must be conceded and observed. There must be a faithfulness of portrayal, as that follows a correct concept of the ideal to be represented.

To the easterner, even though he or she may be an admirer of the finer types of horses as they are seen in the east, the incongruity complained of by the good people of Cody would not at once be apparent. But the easterner would as quickly condemn the substitution in the case of the Washington or Sherman statues as the westerner objects to what to him is an inexcusable incongruity regarding the Buffalo Bill statue.

Editorial Notes

WORTHY of the ideals of the Audubon Society is the campaign being launched by it to save the last of the flame-colored flamingoes, which once were numerous in the Bahamas and Florida. Even as recently as twenty years ago, there were some 12,000 of these birds, but it is estimated that today there are only a few more than 1000. With a view to having a sanctuary built for them on the Island of Andros, if the local government will lend him its co-operation, T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, has started on a trip to the Bahamas. It is to be hoped that he will be as successful in this undertaking as when establishing similar refuges for egrets and other birds elsewhere.

ESTABLISHMENT of a new world record of nearly 10,000 miles for long distance radio transmission, when messages sent from Troy, N. Y., were heard in New Zealand, involves a number of interesting side issues. For example, early spring in America is late fall in New Zealand. This means that although the broadcasting was done in the United States under favorable conditions, the radio waves passed through the torrid zone into a season of the worst climatic conditions possible for radio transmission. Human invention is having its day.

THAT newspapers should guard against false statements in their headlines is almost too trite for repetition, but every once in a while the point is forced to the forefront by an unusually aggravated instance. Thus, in The Baltimore (Md.) Sun recently was the caption: "Best People Buy Stolen Whisky." Now no "best people" do anything of the sort. Some who like to consider themselves such may do so, but that does not make the statement in the least degree true.

Oxford—Without and Within

SPRING—Oxford—lazy punts along the Cher—fields of but-tercups and bits of woodland where the cuckoos sing—brilliant blazers—bicycles—Berkshire inns and tea and eggs and jam a-plenty! Precious little—save of academic romance—in all of that. Nor is that all. Toggertime on the Thames—sort of a rough-house on the river—fills a week of mid-February; Oxford-Cambridge races early in March and the University is a-flutter; and in London—"Eights" week late in May, when it's

Parson, quit your lonely village;
Citizen, the smoky town;
Farmer, leave the fields and tillage,
Lawyer, doff that wig and gown!
Breathe once more the youth of Oxford
Where the punts serenely rock:
For the Eights are paddling, paddling,
Down away to Illey Lock!
Keep her steady!
Turning, ready,
By the bend at Illey Lock.

This—to the casual visitor—is Oxford, Oxford outside its college cloisters. And within them, all is not scholastic nor severe. Informal, inter-college breakfasting—an imposing meal, to say the least—critical discussions on a multitude of subjects from Shelley to the new lady undergraduates and the Government's Near Eastern policy; a few lectures scattered comfortably throughout the days; vacation periods—six weeks at Christmas and Easter and four months in the summer—in which a considerable part of the actual work of school is done—this is something of Oxford from within. From all of which one may be led to concede that the University is unique—academic Eden where study is a social function—an open fire, and good fellowship—and classes mere friendly chats with a kind and friendly tutor.

But there is more than this at Oxford—much more. A delightful book—"Oxford of Today," by Laurence A. Crosby and Frank Aydelotte—has just appeared in which all aspects of the university life are intimately revealed. Although the book is intended primarily as a manual for prospective Rhodes scholars, it is of more than ordinary interest for the average reader who enjoys good history, is interested in education, and desires, withal, to read of both in excellent English. The "more than this" which constitutes Oxford a university in the strict meaning of the word is brought out clearly in this book.

First of all, it is no ordinary man who "goes up" to Oxford, although some rather extraordinary men frequently are "sent down." Of some sixteen degrees toward which study at Oxford is generally directed, that of Bachelor of Arts is the most important and the most characteristic. But there are B.A. students and B.A. students: that is, those who group together in the Pass School, on the one hand, and those in the Honor Schools, on the other. There is one Pass School and there are ten Honor Schools, including: Literae Humaniores (Classics); Mathematics; Natural Science; Jurisprudence; Modern History; Theology; Oriental Studies; English Language and Literature; Modern Languages; and Philosophy, Politics and Economics.

About one-fourth of the undergraduates are in the Pass School—the avowed purpose of which is to provide something of experience (nature not specified), self-culture, development, social life—and, as a harrowing afterthought—a certain amount of knowledge. The course includes those studies generally sought out by the average scholastically unambitious undergraduate in an American college of liberal arts. In Oxford, however, they are labeled and grouped.

The Honor Schools, on the other hand, are each more or less specialized in character and are vastly superior in the type of work they do. Preliminary to entering an Honor School two examinations are necessary—unless, as a graduate from an approved university the student receives Senior or Junior standing, the former excusing the student from both examinations and the latter from one.

The real heart and strength of the Oxford system is personal tuition of undergraduates by College Fellows and Tutors. The tutor is the undergraduate's "godfather." He directs his work, advises him in his reading, and in a weekly conference of an hour or more gives detailed attention—likewise detailed criticism—to the student's essay which embodies the reading he has been doing. The system is intensely individualistic and free from formality. There is—at Oxford—much advice but little compulsion.

The University examination system furnishes the real moral force behind the informal methods of undergraduate instruction at Oxford. In the Honor Schools the final examination stands at the end of the course and covers the work of two or three years. The standard and character of the examinations are such as to promote a thoroughness and accuracy in preparation and study which are often sadly wanting in American universities. The results of these examinations are published in the University and London press, and conspicuous success is held in high esteem throughout the University. The final Honor examinations in each school ordinarily consist of a number (eight or twelve) of three-hour written papers, given morning and afternoon on consecutive days. "Cramming" is thus made impossible and mastery essential. And—contrary to American custom—the examination paper usually contains twice as many questions as the student is expected to answer, so that his own preferences and special talents will be given ample opportunity to display themselves.

From the gloomy isolation of a generation long past there has come, of late, frequent references—in the British periodicals—of Oxford's American menace. Some three hundred men and women—from out the doubtful west—have invaded every department of the life of the University until Conservatism, looking down from its medieval towers, shudders and fumes, and forthwith clatters into print with the assertion that the institution is being Americanized. But this, doubtless, is but one of the many disturbances which come to those elderly folks who look askance at their youngsters and fret that the world is changing. Always, of course, for the worse.

In the Colleges of the University, however, there is little of this feeling. Americans—most of them Rhodes scholars—have entered into the life of the University. They have won academic distinction; have rowed on their college Eights; have won their "blue" in track; have been admitted to the most exclusive clubs; and during last year the Oxford Union—the University's most powerful and most popular organization—elected an American to its presidency. There is, on the part of the Americans at Oxford, a very real desire to take with them, when they return to the United States, something of the heritage of learning and of culture with which Oxford endows her sons—and daughters. It may be—and this we know to be presumption—that these same men, bringing to Oxford the breezy spirit of a young democracy, will make their own—if small—contribution to the richness of that heritage.